The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

Another Order from Secretary Stanton Regarding State Prisoners.

A Commission to Decide upon the Cases of Those Remaining in Prison.

General Dix and Edwards Pierrepoint Appointed Commissioners.

Another Confiscation Bill Before Congress.

Mr. Starke, of Oregon, Admitted to the Senate.

A Rebel Conspiracy in Alexandria Broken Up.

[OFFICIAL.]

WAR BULLETIN.

EXECUTIVE ORDER NO 2, IN RELATION TO THE STATE PRISONERS.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, Feb. 27, 1862.

It is ordered, *First*—That a special commission of two persons, one of military rank, and the other in civil life, be appointed to examine the cases of the State prisoners remaining in the military custody of the United States, and to determine whether in view of the public safety, and the existing rebellion, they should be discharged, or remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial.

Second—That Maj-Gen. JOHN A. DIX, commanding in Baltimore, and the Hon. EDWARDS PIERREPOINT, of New-York, be and they are hereby appointed Commissioners, for the purpose above mentioned, and they are authorized to examine, hear, and determine the cases aforesaid *ex parte*, and in a summary manner, at such times and places as in their discretion they may appoint, and make full report to the War Department. By order of the President.

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

OUR SPECIAL WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

CLEAR WEATHER.

The rain last night was brief, and is succeeded today by a clear sky and a high wind that has blown steadily and nearly dried the earth. *It is favorable now for warm work in Virginia.*

RUMORS ABOUT GEN. BANKS.

Washington has been agitated to-day by the report that Gen. BANKS had crossed the Potomac and been repulsed with heavy loss by the enemy. *I have just been assured at Headquarters that Gen. Banks has met with no reverse whatever!*

THE TELEGRAPH CENSORSHIP.

The Government censorship of the telegraph is limited exclusively to military movements, so as to prevent the enemy from learning from our papers where they are to be assailed by our armies. All other communication is open and free to the public as ever.

ENGLAND ON A PEACE FOOTING.

If any evidence were wanting of the pacific disposition of the British Government, it might be found in the fact that the navy estimates for the ensuing year, as prepared for submission to Parliament, exhibit a very large reduction from the scale maintained for many years past. It is also understood that the army estimates will show a similar tendency to retrenchment. These premonitions of what was not made public in England atthe departure of the last steamer, may be received entirely authentic.

GEN. SCOTT'S NOMINATION WITHDRAWN.

It is understood that the nomination of Lieut.-Gen. SCOTT as Minister Extraordinary to Mexico, made by the President recently, in view of the Foreign complication in that country, has been withdrawn. The most intimate friends of Gen. SCOTT say, that while appreciating the high honor sought to be conferred, he is reluctant to undertake such duties, on account only of the present state of his health.

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY.

The Senate Military Committee have reported favorably on a bill to establish a National foundry in New-York harbor, or tide-water of the Hudson, the site to be selected by a Board of Ordinance Officers.

DAVIS' CONFISCATION BILL.

GARRETT DAVIS' Confiscation bill, introduced in the Senate to-day, proposes to take away all the property of rebels during their lives, and appropriate it to the compensation of loyal men for their losses during the war.

A CONSPIRACY IN ALEXANDRIA.

A conspiracy of rebel citizens has been discovered and broken up in Alexandria, the chief of whom are Col. DANGERFIELD and the Cashier of the Farmers' Bank. Their organization was to afford relief to the friends of Southern rights. Twenty-seven arrests have been made. The suppression of this society has no military significance whatever.

MR. COCHRANE A BRIGADIER.

The President has resolved, it is said, to nominate JOHN COCHRANE to be a Brigadier-General, at the instance of the New-York delegation in Congress.

MR. STARKE ADMITTED.

Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was admitted to his seat in the Senate to-day.

MR. POWELL'S CASE.

Mr. POWELL makes his defence before the Judicial Committee to-morrow.

MR. BUCHANAN'S LIFE.

As FRANCIS J. GRUND has reappeared in Washington, it is supposed that Mr. BUCHANAN has closed his literary labors and finished his life.

PICKPOCKETS CAUGHT.

DAN CARR and JIM SHERIDAN, hailing from New-York, were relieving a gentleman of his pocket-book to-night, in the lobby of a leading hotel, when Detective WORMLEY, from Albany, interrupted their operations, and provided them quarters in prison.

Chief of New-York Police KENNEDY is in Washington.

AN OFFER FROM THE KING OF SIAM.

The King of Siam, in his letter accompanying valuable presents, says elephants are regarded as the most remarkable of the large quadrupeds by the Americans, so that if any one has an elephant's tusk of large size, and will deposit it in any public place, the people come by thousands, crowding to see it, saying it is a wonderful thing. For this and other things, he offers to send elephants to be let loose, to increase and multiply in the Continent of America. The President, in his reply, remarks:

"This Government would not hesitate to avail itself of so generous an offer if the object were one which could be made practicably useful in the present condition of the United States. Our political condition, however, does not reach a latitude so low as to favor the multiplication of the elephant, and steam on land, as well as on water, has been our best and most efficient agent of transportation in internal commerce."

THE NATIONAL FOUNDRY BILL.

Senator WILSON's bill, reported by him from the Military Committee to-day, as amended retains the main features for the establishment of a National Foundry, provides for the selection of a site on the tidewater of Hudson River or New-York harbor, and appropriates $1,000,000 for the erection of buildings, and other expenses incurred under the act.

ON THE RETIRED LIST.

Col. BEALE, Eighteenth Cavalry; Major CHANDLER, Fifth Infantry, and Major UNDERWOOD, Eighteenth Infantry, have been placed on the retired list, by order of the War Department.

OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENCE.

THE GOVERNMENT GONE INTO EXECUTIVE SESSION ON THE WAR—A DISCOURSE ON THE POST WRITERS—BARNUM'S WHAT IS IT—THE TABLE TIPPERS AND OTHER SMALL MATTERS NOT CONTRABAND FOR CORRESPONDENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Wednesday Night, Feb. 26, 1862.

I trust you will not expect of your correspondent any more news of the war. He has beaten his sword into a plowshare and his spear into a pruning-hook, and learns war no more. He does not even know that his Government is sustaining unfriendly relations with any Power. He does not know that his country is in any difficulty, or that it has any great men to save it—and if all other correspondents have reached the same degree of groping ignorance, we shall be able, after this eclipse is over, to turn over a new leaf and begin a Government without any of the timber which has heretofore been in use. We shall have forgotten the very names of the men whose sonorous proclamations once summoned us daily to our expected man-worship.

But to be serious—is the Government aware of the full bearing of its recent order in regard to newspapers? Have the loyal newspapers done good or ill by their hitherto unrestrained discussion of the plan and policy of the war? Can the Government turn out political prisoners with one hand and shut up the utterances of a free Press with the other, and expect to have ther course regarded as consistent and praiseworthy? With rare exceptions, no abuse of their privileges and opportunities has marked the course of the Press. The New-York *Tribune* seems to have done its best, lately, to degrade the army and weaken the Administration; and last Monday it contained an editorial presenting an elaborate analysis of Gen. MCCLELLAN'S possible routes of advance upon Richmond, designed, it may be, to secure for our brave army, when it moves, the bloodiest resistance that the rebels, with such notice, could prepare. It is said, and believed, that the order of Secretary STANTON, to seize the wires and punish publications that would not be tolerated if offered to be telegraphed, was provoked by that very article of the *Tribune*. But it certainly would have been more equitable to have punished the perpetrator of the wrong, and not visited the sins of one paper upon the entire Press of the country.

I discover that the New-York *Post* does your correspondent special honor in awarding him all the praise of the brilliant military strategy in the West that has forced the rebellion in Kentucky and Tennessee to succumb. I need only remark in this connection, that it is much easier to ridicule a writer than to meet his *facts*; and as I have given names and dates in what I have written of Gen. BUELL'S agency in planning the campaign up the Cumberland River, they will remain after the *Post's* satire is forgotten. But it is hugely funny, is it, that your correspondent should have proved of any service to Gen. BUELL? Why so? He (your correspondent) was born on the banks of the Cumberland, near where our mortarboats are now anchored. His first voyage on that stream was at seven years of age, and his last, thirty years later, and in no year of the intervening time has he failed to traverse some portion of West Tennessee and Kentucky, where our armies are now moving. He has had, in addition, during the past year, an aged Union father and mother, with sisters, penned up in the District of the gallant EMERSON ETHERIDGE, perishing in the despotism of the Confederates. If he had no special advantage in knowing the country, [which has no published topography, and no special interest in watching the gathering bands that had imprisoned there those dearest to him in life, pray, who had? Gen. BUELL happened to know that I was thoroughly familiar with what he wished to know; and, like a wise man, he sought it, and, like a courteous gentleman, he returned thanks for the information. I am glad to know that he found it useful, timely and practical.

The *Post* is excusable for its tame sneer. The "facts of history" have dispelled one of its recent hallucinations. Its editors have assumed that the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers were unknown streams to our Generals until two or three weeks ago, when our new Secretary of War was suddenly inspired by "the spirit of the Lord" to "organize a victory" on their waters. The facts as known destroy the effect of a current and ridiculous mythology. It is painful to find our superstitions all deceits—and hence the *Post* is wretched. But isn't it, on the whole, remarkably "cool" for the *Post* to sneer at one who professes to know well the land of his birth, and who ventures to impart his information to a Commanding General, while that same *Post*, edited by men who would get lost in the Central Park, does not hesitate to write about the National "situation;" to denounce MCCLELLAN, and uphold FREMONT; to show how one campaign bearing fruit was senseless, and another stained only with defeat was brilliant; and in all other respects, to lecture the country, the Congress and the camp, on the time, mode and manner of fighting, with as much parade of military *diagnosis* as if each writer for its columns had been a field marshal of NAPOLEON? A Chinese firecracker exploding under the chair of such war critics, would set their ears ringing for a week, and drive them from their seats as quickly as a charge of "the Black Horse Cavalry."

This letter is devoted to small things; let its conclusion be in keeping. BARNUM has robbed New-York of one of its most attractive features, and has opened for exhibition, in Washington, his "What-is-it?" The same uncouth figure, done in lampblack, on large posters, that once reached nameless things, from BARNUM'S Broadway flags, to staring passers-by, now holds his familiar paws out from every plank, fence, and bare wall of Washington. This shall amuse us in our hours of *ennui*, while the Government does up the war in "executive session."

It is said that Mr. J. B. CONKLING, the celebrated "medium," is here, by the direction of the "spirits," giving soirées, such as Mr. HUME not long since edified the French Court with. A number of prominent members of Congress are said to be devout spiritualists; and they are irreverent enough to laugh to scorn Mr. STANTON'S letter to the *Tribune*. They allege that it was not "the Spirit of the Lord" that won the late victories, but "the *sword* of the Lord and of Gideon"—which view of the case is heartily concurred in by the friends of the *Secretary of the Navy*.

You see to what poverty of subjects the recent order of the Government has reduced your correspondent. He is compelled to write about *Post* editors, BARNUM'S What-is-it? and the table-tippers who make jokes on the rebellion. Is there any margin for future abasement? YORK.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) reported back from the Military Committee the bill providing for a National foundery and furnace, with an amendment striking out the furnace.

Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, (Union,) offered a bill as a substitute for the Confiscation bill, which was ordered to be printed.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army was taken up.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) called attention to the very large increase in the salaries of surgeons in the bill. He said he was willing to increase the number of surgeons, but he would not vote to increase their salary.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) moved to amend so as to provide for an additional number of surgeons, to be selected from the medical corps. Adopted.

Mr. GRIMES, of Iowa, (Rep.,) moved to add, "of medical corps of volunteers," so that they could be selected from the volunteers.

Messrs. NESMITH, RICE and BROWNING opposed the amendment as calculated to disorganize the medical corps of the army, and as allowing anyone to be elected, even mere politicians and medical quacks.

Mr. PEARCE, of Maryland, (Opp.,) from the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill, reported the amendments to the bill, which were agreed to.

The Senate then resumed consideration of the bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the army, the question being on Mr. GRIMES' amendment, that the Surgeon-General, Medical Inspectors' &c., be selected from the volunteers as well as from the regular army.

Mr. NESMITH, of Oregon, (Opp.,) said the Committee had considered the bill carefully. They had all sorts of theories and persons with plans before them. One Spiritualist came before them and wanted the Government to employ a corps of spiritual rappers to draw the wagons out of the mud, and also to be employed as clairvoyants.

After further discussion Mr. GRIMES' amendment was adopted.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) moved still further to amend, so as to allow selections of Surgeon-General, Inspectors, &c., from the country at large. Rejected.

Mr. SHERMAN moved to amend so as to reduce the salary of the Surgeon-General from that of Brigadier-General to that of Colonel of Cavalry. Agreed to.

Also, an amendment to reduce the salaries of the Assistant Surgeon-General and Medical Inspector, which was agreed to.

Mr. GRIMES offered an amendment that the provisions of this act be in existence so long as the rebellion lasts and no longer. Agreed to.

The bill then passed.

Mr. HOWARD spoke against the admission of Mr. STARKE, on the ground of self defence of the Senate. Could not the Senate keep out a notorious traitor, who, we had reason to believe, only came here as a spy, and to aid in the overthrow of the Government? Certainly the Senate could keep out such a man. How does the Senate possess power to punish for contempt? Not from express power of the Constitution, but from the right of self-preservation. The Supreme Court had decided that the House of Representatives had a right to punish strangers for contempt. If we could expel a private intruder or a spy, could any credentials in this pocket prevent his exclusion, if he came with the same purpose in his heart? He contended that Mr. STARKE, at the time the disloyal declarations were said to be made, must have known what was going on in the country. He referred to the affidavits of Mr. STARKE'S declarations. He said he believed the people of Oregon were outraged by sending here such a person as Mr. STARKE. If these affidavits were true, if the claimant entertains such views, he was not a fit man for Senator, but he is in heart a traitor. While he sees mothers giving up sons, and people all over the country giving their lives for the defence of the country; so long as he was a Senator, he would never consent that a traitor should take a seat here, so help him God.

Mr. DAVIS moved to amend Mr. SUMNER'S amendment so as to read:

"That as the evidence is not sufficient to preclude the said BENJAMIN STARKE from taking the oath prescribed by the Constitution, therefore he be permitted to take the oath and seat."

Mr. BROWNING, of Missouri, (Union,) wanted to know whether, in voting for Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, it would take two-thirds to pass it; whether, after a person was appointed Senator and accepts, he is not a member of the Senate, and before taking the oath, and therefore it would take a vote of two-thirds to prevent him from exercising the rights of a Senator.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Rep.,) said that Baron ROTHSCHILD was member of Parliament eleven years without taking the oath; and the House of Representatives this year expelled two members who never took the oath at all.

Mr. BROWNING thought that Mr. STARKE was a Senator already, and that the Senate might even expel before a man took the oath; but he thought it would be a fairer way to admit a man that we might hear his defence, and so get evidence from both sides. He thought it a precedent of great danger to give the Senate power by a majority to disfranchise a State.

Mr. HOWE, of Wisconsin, (Rep.,) moved to add to Mr. DAVIS' amendment these words, "until such time as satisfactory evidence can be procured of the truth or falsity of such charges." Agreed to.

Mr. HARRIS, of New-York, (Rep.,) said it was the wish of Mr. STARKE that he be sworn, and then the papers be recommitted to the Judiciary Committee, to inquire into the truth of the charges.

Mr. TEN EYCK, of New-York, (Rep.,) was opposed to any further discussion.

Mr. DAVIS withdrew his amendment, leaving the question on Mr. SUMNER'S amendment, which was disagreed to. Yeas, 18; nays, 26.

Messrs. ANTHONY, COLLAMER, JOHNSON and FESSENDEN explained their votes that they did not intend to express any opinion on the question of expulsion when it should come up afterward.

The question was then on the resolution of the Committee.

Mr. DOOLITTLE, of Wisconsin. (Rep..) moved to add that it would not prejudice any subsequent proceedings. Adopted.

Mr. TRUMBULL said if the resolution was adopted he thought it would end the case. It was simply saying that the Senate did not look at the character of a man if he came here all covered with infamy, and did not look at the charge of treason though sworn to by fifty witnesses.

The vote was then taken on the resolution of the Committee, that he (Mr. STARKE) was entitled to take the oath:

YEAS—Messrs. Anthony, Browning, Carlile, Collamer, Cowan, Davis, Fessenden, Foster, Harris, Henderson, Howe, Johnson, Kennedy, Latham, McDougall, Nesmith, Pearce, Powell, Rice, Saulsbury, Sherman, Simmons, Ten Eyck, Thompson, Willey, Wilson of Mo.—26.

NAYS—Messrs. Chandler, Clark, Dixon, Doolittle, Foote, Grimes, Hale, Harlan, Howard, King, Lane of Ind., Morrill, Pomeroy, Sumner, Trumbull, Wade, Wilkinson, Wilmot, Wilson of Mass.—19.

Mr. STARKE then came forward and took the oath.

Mr. GRIMES presented the memorial of CHARLES FLETCHER, asking for a charter for a Union Cotton Supply Company, with power to lease or purchase lands in any part of the United States, and contract with free laborers, &c. Referred.

The Confiscation bill was taken up.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The House concurred in the report of the Committee of Conference on the disagreeing amendments to the bill, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) from the Ways and Means Committee, reported a bill, providing for the appointment of additional clerks in the Assistant Treasurer's Office at New-York. Referred.

Mr. WRIGHT, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) introduced a joint resolution that the proclamation of ANDREW JACKSON on the subject of nullification, together with the Farewell Address of WASHINGTON, be printed for distribution.

Mr. STEVENS moved the addition of the Declaration of Independence. Agreed to.

The resolution was referred to the Committee on Printing.

The consideration of the Upton contested election case was resumed.

Messrs. DELANO and HARRISON spoke in favor of, and Mr. LOOMIS against, Mr. UPTON.

Mr. DAWES concluded the debate on the latter side.

The House declared, 73 against 50, Mr. UPTON not entitled to a seat.

Mr. DAWES, of Massachusetts, (Rep.,) from the Committee on Elections, made a report, accompanied by resolutions, that JOHN KLINE is not, but that JOHN F. VERREE is, entitled to the seat from the Third Congressional District of Pennsylvania.

Its consideration was postponed.

On motion of Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, (Rep.,) from the Government Contract Committee, a resolution was adopted calling on the Secretary of War to communicate to the House the report and correspondence of the Commission sitting at St. Louis for examination of the claims growing out of affairs in the Western Military Department. Adjourned.

THE BURNSIDE EXPEDITION.

Official Account of Operations on the North Carolina Coast.

The Report of Flag-Officer Goldsborough.

A SUMMARY OF RESULTS ACHIEVED.

Joint Proclamation of Flag-Officer Goldsborough and Gen. Burnside.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Navy Department has received dispatches from Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH, dated the 20th instant. He had received the official accounts of the visits of our vessels to Edenton and to the Currituck Canal, the latter being the popular designation of the link of the Albermarle and Chesapeake Canal, connecting North River with Currituck Sound. It appears the obstructions of this link were mostly the work of the enemy. The Lighthouse at Cape Hatteras may now be lighted with perfect safety.

The names of the men-of-war destroyed by our vessels since the fleet reached Hatteras Inlet are as follows: the *Sea Bird*, flag-steamer, the *Curlew* and the *Fanny*—all steamers; and the *Black Warrior*, a schooner. The steamer *Ellis* was captured. A new gunboat on the stocks at Elizabeth City was also destroyed, making seven vessels in all. Each of the first six were remarkably well armed as gunboats. All of them, excepting the *Curlew*, were destroyed or captured in the attack on Elizabeth City, and it may be proper to mention that the whole of them, saving of course the one on the stocks, were struck by our projectiles of one kind or another in the course of the engagement on the 7th inst.

As our forces took undisturbed possession of Edenton, part of a flying artillery regiment, variously estimated at from 150 to 300, fled precipitately without firing a shot. Many of the inhabitants also left in consequence.

There are no fortifications at or in the water approaches to Edenton.

Among the results of the expedition are the destruction of eight cannon and one schooner, on the stocks at Edenton.

Two schooners were captured in the Sound, one having 4,000 bushels of corn.

Six bales of cotton were taken from the Custom-House wharf.

There were no public stores in the town.

The Custom-house was empty.

Commodore GOLDSBOROUGH says that he remained two hours abreast of the town, and was visited by the authorities and others, many of whom professed sentiments of loyalty to the old Union.

The following is the joint proclamation of Gen. BURNSIDE and Flag-Officer GOLDSBOROUGH to the people of North Carolina:

ROANOKE ISLAND, N. C., Feb. 18, 1862.

The mission of our joint expedition is not to invade any of your rights, but to assert the authority of the United States, and to close with you the desolating war brought upon your State by comparatively a few bad men in your midst.

Influenced infinitely more by the worst passions of human nature than by any show of elevated reason, they are still urging you astray to gratify their unholy purposes.

They impose upon your credulity by telling you of wicked and even diabolical intentions on our part; of our desire to destroy your freedom, demolish your property, liberate your slaves, injure your women, and such like enormities—all of which, we assure you, is not only ridiculous, but utterly and willfully false.

We are Christians as well as yourselves, and we profess to know full well, and to feel profoundly the sacred obligations of the character.

No apprehensions need be entertained that the demands of humanity or justice will be disregarded. We shall inflict no injury, unless forced to do so by your own acts, and upon this you may confidently rely.

Those men are your worst enemies. They, in truth, have drawn you into your present condition, and are the real disturbers of your peace and happiness of your firesides.

We invite you, in the name of the Constitution, and in that of virtuous loyalty and civilization, to separate yourselves at once from these malign influences, to return to your allegiance, and not compel us to resort further to the force under our control.

The Government asks only that its authority may be recognized; and we repeat, in no manner or way does it desire to interfere with your laws, constitutionally established, your institutions of any kind whatever, your property of any sort, or your usages in any respect. E. M. GOLDSBOROUGH,
Flag-Officer Commanding North Carolina Blockading Squadron.
A. E. BURNSIDE,
Brig.-Gen. Com'g Department of North Carolina.

The following is the official report of LYNCH, of the rebel navy, of the engagement at Roanoke Island and:

FLAGSHIP SEA BIRD,
OFF ROANOKE ISLAND, Feb. 7, 1862.

SIR: I have the honor to report that the enemy, at 10 A. M. to-day, with twenty-two heavy steamers and one tug, made an attack upon this squadron and the battery at Pork Point.

As his numerical force was overwhelming, we commenced the action at long range, but as our shells fell short, while his burst over and around us, (owing, I think, to the superior quality of his powder,) we were eventually compelled to shorten the distance.

The fight lasted continuously from 10 A. M. to 5½ P. M., throughout which the soldiers in the battery sustained their position with a gallantry which won our warmest approbation. The fire was terrific, and at times the battery would be enveloped in the sand and dust thrown up by shot and shell.

And yet their casualties were only one man killed and three wounded. The earthwork, however, was very much cut up. I mention the battery, because, in all probability, communication will reach you before intelligence will be received from the appropriate official source. The enemy approached in ten divisions, the rear one having the schooner transports in tow.

The advance, which was the attacking division, again subdivided, and one portion assailed us and the other the battery. Repeatedly, in the course of the day, I feared that our little squadron of seven vessels would be utterly demolished, but a gracious Providence preserved us.

Master-Commanding HOOLE, of the *Forrest*, received a wound in the head, which is pronounced serious, if not mortal. I yet trust that this promising young officer, who so bravely fought his ship, will be spared to the service. Midshipman CANN, of the *Ellis*, and ——, of the *Curlew*, each lost an arm, which, with three others slightly wounded, constitute the sum of our personal casualties.

I am sorry to say that the *Curlew*, our largest steamer, was sunk, and the *Forrest*, one of the propellers, disabled. We have received other injuries from shot and shell, but comparatively of light character, and could, with the exception of the *Forrest*, be prepared to renew the action to-morrow, if we only had ammunition. I have not a pound of powder nor a loaded shell remaining, and few of the other vessels are better off. During the latter part of the engagement, when our ammunition was nearly exhausted, I sent to the upper battery for a supply, but ten charges were all that could be spared and these were expended at dark, as the enemy was withdrawing from the contest.

In all probability the contest will be renewed to-morrow, for the enemy having landed a force below the battery, will doubtless endeavor to divert its fire. I have decided, after receiving the guns from the wreck of the *Curlew*, to proceed direct with the squadron to Elizabeth City, and send express to Norfolk for ammunition. Should it arrive in time, we will return to aid in the defence; if not, will there make a final stand and blow up the vessels rather than they shall fall into the hands of the enemy.

There are reasons for retiring upon Norfolk, but it would be unseemly thus to desert this section of the country. If I have erred in judgment, by a speedy notification, the error will be corrected. Commander HUNTER, Lieutenants-Commanding COOKE, PARKER and ALEXANDER, and Masters-Commanding MCCORKICK, TAYLOR and HOOLE, bravely sustained the credit of the service, and every officer and man performed his duty with alacrity. Lieut.-Commanding SIMMS, although absent on detailed service, exhibited such an eagerness to participate in the conflict as to give full assurance that, if gratified, he would have upheld his high reputation.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient,
W. F. LYNCH, Flag Officer.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

FORTRESS MONROE, Wednesday, Feb. 26.)
Via BALTIMORE, Thursday, Feb. 27.)

The Old Point boat has arrived, but brings no news of importance.

No flags of truce had passed.

The French frigate *Pomone* has sailed for Havana.

The reported loss of the *Express* is unfounded.

The steamer *Spaulding* has arrived from Hatteras

A large fire on the mainland was seen from Hatteras on Monday, which continued all day. The fire was still burning in the evening when the *Spaulding* left.

The steamer *Cambridge* had gone to the assistance of the National gunboat *R. B. Forbes*, ashore at Nag's Head.

The wind was east, and there were prospects of an other storm when the Old Point boat left.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

The Magnitude of the Fort Donelson Calamity Confessed by the Rebels—More Troops Called for in Georgia and Alabama, &c.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The New-Orleans *Bee* confesses the magnitude of the calamity of Fort Donelson, and condemned the neglect and apathy of the Confederate Government in not sending sufficient numbers of troops Westward. It says a general call to arms has become inevitably necessary.

The Memphis *Avalanche* of the 22d says the Governor of Alabama has called for twelve regiments from that State, and if not forthcoming means will be used to fill the requisition. The Governor of Georgia also calls for twelve more regiments from that State, and says if the requisition is not filled by the 4th of March, a draft will be ordered.

A company near Kingston, Barton County, Ga., is preparing to burn out 1,000 pounds of saltpetre per day from a saltpetre cave in that vicinity.

Peach and plum trees in Rome, Ga., are blooming and the wheat crops are promising, but too forward.

Senator HUNTER has been elected President *pro tem.* of the Confederate Senate, and T. S. BADDOCK, of Virginia, Speaker of the House.

Cotton cards are being manufactured in Dawson, Ga.

STATE OF FEELING AT CLARKESVILLE.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A special dispatch to the *Times* of this city, dated Clarkesville, the 23d inst., gives the following gloomy account of the state of feeling among the people there. It says that there is but one Union man in the town, and he is sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago.

Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, who was a powerful advocate for the Union until the war commenced, is now as powerful an advocate on the other side. He says that the only effect of our success will be to drive the people of Tennessee into the mountains and render them desperate.

There is not a spark of Union feeling here, and no one pretends to disguise the fact.

The people of Clarksville glory in secession, but at the same time are trembling lest the town should be burned.

There was a large quantity of rebel stores, a portion of which was carried off and the remainder destroyed.

The rebel leaders shipped a thousand negroes last week from Clarksville.

[The correctness of the above dispatch may well be questioned, in view of the fact that it is contrary to the representations of Flag-officer FOOTE in his officiol dispatches.—ED. TIMES.]

BUCKNER AND TILGHMAN SENT TO FORT WARREN.

CLEVELAND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Gens. BUCKNER and TILGHMAN passed here this morning *en route* for Fort Warren, Boston harbor, under the charge of Col. COATES.

AM EXPLOSION AT COLUMBUS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

A Cairo dispatch says a heavy rumbling explosion was heard yesterday in the direction of Columbus. The enemy were supposed to be blowing up their intrenchments.

THE FIFTEENTH MAINE REGIMENT.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Fifteenth Maine Regiment arrived at Portland from Augusta yesterday, and embarked on board the ship *Great Republic*.

FOR HATTERAS INLET.

The steam transport *Suwanee*, lying at Pier No. 10 North River, is loading with ammunition and subsistence stores, and will sail for Hatteras Inlet to-morrow. Qurrtermaster BIGGS of the Burnside Expedition, together with his clerks, will take passage *en route* to join their division.

The Ellsworth Fire Zouaves—Meeting at Runk's Hotel.

Last evening a meeting of the members of this Regiment now in this City was held at Runk's Hotel, No. 274 Grand-street. A large number of firemen were present and crammed the hall to the utmost of its limits. Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN was called to the chair, who introduced Mr. PROSPER W. WETMORE to the meeting. He stated that the object of the meeting was to get the old members of the First Fire Zouaves to return to their regiment. It was now in a first state of discipline, and commanded by a highly efficient officer, Col. LOZEAU, who had graduated at West Point. All members who returned to the regiment would have their pay, during the time they have been absent, given them, and no charge of desertion brought against them. At the conclusion, Mr. WETMORE enjoined all members of the First Fire Zouaves who were present to step up to the platform, and place their names upon the roll, as wishing to return to the regiment. The following then came forward, and signed their names: John Graves, Edwin C. Pomeroy, W. A. Harrison, W. H. Hennessey, T. Neary, James McBride, Patrick Kane, George C. Weatherhead and Francis Coward.

Sergeant JAMES LEARY, who has been a prisoner at Richmond, and just returned, then addressed the meeting. He stated that, just as soon as possible, he was going to return to his regiment.

Private G. FOSDICK, who was also a prisoner at Richmond, likewise addressed the meeting.

The following Committee, formed by old members of the regiment, has been appointed to induce the men to return to their regiment: Sergeants John Dunn, Gillen, Hennessey, Lazarus, Harsford, McConnell, Bruss, Drought, Leary. Privates Snediker, John Grawls, John Gray, G. Fosdick.

A recruiting office, under command of Capt. WELLS, has been opened at Lafayette Hall.

HONOR TO THE BRAVE.—Subscription lists have been opened and are now in circulation among the "daughters of New-York" to raise a sum of money sufficient to present a medal to each member of HAWKINS' Zouaves, as a testimonial of appreciation of the bravery which they displayed in the battle of Roanoke Island.

GOOD NEWS FROM ARKANSAS.

Capture of Fayetteville by Gen. Curtis.

Another Haul of Prisoners, Stores, Baggage, &c.

The Enemy Driven in Confusion Across the Boston Mountains.

A MURDEROUS REBEL OUTRAGE

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The following dispatch was sent from headquarters to-day:

To Major-Gen. McClellan, Washington:

Gen. CURTIS has taken possession of Fayetteville, Arkansas, capturing a number of prisoners, stores, baggage, &c. The enemy burnt part of the town before leaving. They have crossed Boston Mountains in great confusion. We are now in possession of all their strongholds.

Forty-two officers and men of the Fifth Missouri Cavalry were poisoned at Mud Town by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them. The gallant Capt. DOLYEAR died, and Lieut.-Col. VON DEUTCH and Capt. SCHRAM have suffered much, but are recovering. The indignation of our soldiers is very great, but they have been restrained from retaliating upon the prisoners of war.

(Signed) H. W. HALLECK, Maj. Gen.

OUR ARMY IN ARKANSAS.

CROSS HOLLOW, Ark., Monday, Feb. 24, *via* ST. LUKE, Mo., Thursday, Feb. 27.

Our army is waiting for supplies, and will not be likely to move for ten or twelve days. Gens. PRICE and MCCULLOCH are beyond the Boston Mountains.

Our troops took possession of Fayetteville at 11 o'clock yesterday morning. The ruins of the town were smoking when the troops entered. The rebels are badly demoralized. A Louisiana and a Texas Regiment are with MCCULLOCH.

FAYETTEVILLE, ARK.

The above dispatch from Gen. HALLECK, of the capture of Fayetteville, sets at rest the false report promulgated by ALBERT PIKE, that he and PRICE had defeated Gen. CURTIS on his entrance with his column into Arkansas. Fayetteville is nearly thirty miles south of that part of Sugar Creek where PIKE'S great victory was said to have been achieved, and, if victory it was for him, he and his followers seem to have fled from it with amazing speed.

Fayetteville is a post-village of Arkansas, the capital of Washington County, in the northwestern corner of the State, and bordering on the Indian Territory, and is a place of about 750 inhabitants. It is situated on the northwest side of Upper White River, about 200 miles northwest of Little Rock, the capital of the State. It contains the usual county buildings, a United States Land Office, several churches, &c., and is a place of some Indian trade. It is a wild border town, in a wild hilly country, the Ozark Range running north and south, and the Boston Mountain westerly.

It is hardly likely that Gen. CURTIS will chase the scattered and routed Missouri rebels any further, unless, indeed, he push down to Fort Smith, on the Arkansas River, where the rebels raised by BEN MCCULLOCH are stationed, and offer them battle. There is a road from Fayetteville almost direct to Fort Smith; the distance is only about fifty miles. Fort Smith is a good point for supplies, which Fayetteville is not; and the possession of the fort would not only give us control of the Indian Territory, but would give us military control of the greater part of Arkansas.

This march of Gen. CURTIS' force from Rolla, Mo., to Fayetteville, Ark., is altogether the most remarkable achievement, in this line, since the war began: but nothing, not even the hills, the wild desolation, and the savages of the Southwestern border, can stop the onward march of our gallant Western troops.

CAPTURE OF SIXTY REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Col. WOOD'S cavalry has driven the enemy out of Dent, Texas, and Howell Counties, Missouri, and taken sixty rebel prisoners.

The New-Jersey Legislature.

TRENTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Committee of the Legislature to examine the affairs of the Merchant's Bank, reported this afternoon that they found evidences of unsoundness. After being authorized to swear witnesses, send for persons and papers, they found the doors of the Bank closed to-day, and the officers left the city after paying near all the depositors in Trenton. The Committee recommend the Bank to be closed and the charter repealed.

Hon. AMOS KENDALL lectures on Tuesday night here, on "General JACKSON and the Present Times."

Mayoralty Nominations.

UTICA, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Republican Union City Convention, this evening, nominated ELLIS H. ROBERTS for Mayor, and the Democratic Convention nominated DEWITT C. GROVE.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Wednesday, Feb. 26.

Steamer *St. Louis*, from Panama, has arrived.

The weather has cleared up this afternoon, but the late severe rains have generally interrupted communication with the country, and made most of the streets of Sacramento navigable by small boats.

The Ship Ina Russell—Trouble among the Crew.

SANDY HOOK, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The ship *Ina Russell*, Capt. A. HILL, bound for HAVRE, H. D. BROCKMAN & Co., is at anchor at the Southwest Spit, waiting for favorable weather to go to sea. The crew refuse to go on account of the ship leaking badly. The captain says that the ship does not leak much and that there is no danger.

Explosion at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, Feb. 27.

A varnish factory in the upper part of the city exploded this evening, owing to the use of benzine for turpentine. Mr. WRIGHT, the proprietor, was killed, and another man fatally injured. The building was entirely demolished.

The Loss by the Boston Fire.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The loss by the fire in Commercial-street, was a million of dollars, upon which the insurance was half a million.

Brig Demerara Ashore.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The brig *Demerara*, from Remedios for Boston, is ashore on Tuckermuck Shoal. She remains tight.

THE SONS OF VERMONT.—This morning, at 10 o'clock, the Sons of Vermont will hold a meeting, at the ASTOR House, in order to make arrangements for the proper reception of the Seventh and Eighth Regiments of Vermont. It is expected they will leave Vermont to-day or to-morrow

THE CAMPAIGN IN TENNESSEE.

THE BATTLE AT FORT DONELSON.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF COL. HAYNE.

HEADQUARTERS FORTY-EIGHTH ILLINOIS VOLS., FORT DONELSON, Feb. 17, 1862.

Brig.-Gen. John A. McClernand, Commanding First Division Illinois Volunteers:

SIR: On the morning of the 13th of February inst., I became temporarily detached from the brigade under W. H. L. Wallace, having, about the time the brigade was ready to move from their camp grounds of the preceding night, received orders to remain where the regiment had encamped for the purpose of supporting a battery which had been planted immediately in front of the centre of the Forty-eighth Illinois Volunteers, under my command. In obedience to this order, I remained with the battery, whilst the remainder of the brigade moved to the eastward. During the time I was thus detached, your orders were communicated to me, by which I was directed to form my regiment upon the left of the Seventeenth Illinois Volunteers, this last regiment being then formed on the left of the Forty-ninth Regiment, and both being to my right about 300 yards. I at once ordered the Forty-eighth Regiment to be formed at the point indicated, and as soon as it was done, I proceeded to the extreme right of the whole line for the purpose of conferring with Col. MORRISON, before then in command of the Seventeenth and Forty-ninth Regiments.

I there met Col. MORRISON with Capt. STEWART, your aid, and was for the first time there informed that it was with your orders for three regiments (Seventeenth, Forty-eighth and Forty-ninth) to storm a redoubt of the enemy's, to our front and not far removed from us. Col. MORRISON at once expressed his willingness to yield command of the columns to me, (and with some reluctance, not having any orders from you on this point) I assumed command of the same; and under the direction and guidance of Capt. STEWART, your aid, had them formed into line of battle in the Dover road, fronting toward the redoubt, distant less than a quarter of a mile from us. The order of position of said regiments was not changed by me, and this placed Col. MORRISON and the Forty-ninth on the right, the Seventeenth, under Major SMITH, (Colonel and Lieutenant-Colonel being absent) in the centre, and the Forty-eighth, (my own) Lieut.-Col. SMITH, now deceased, on the left.

Immediately on the formation of the line of battle, I directed each regimental commander to deploy skirmishers along the front of the whole line of their respective regiments, and to throw them forward from 80 to 100 yards in advance of the main column. This being done, the commandants of regiments were further directed to communicate with me at or about the centre of the brigade (centre of Seventeenth regiment) in case of necessity, and to control their movements upon the right and left wings by the centre. Whereupon I at once ordered the whole line toward the enemy's redoubts situated upon the opposite hills.

The entire line advanced in good order and with alacrity, until the redoubts of the enemy were approached to within a short distance, when from the rifle pits and earthern breastworks, which greatly protected them, the enemy opened a brisk and galling fire upon us. At the same time the enemy's batteries, situated so as to be concealed, and not before known to bear upon us, were opened, and a well directed fire of shell and canister poured upon our ranks, notwithstanding which our lines continued to advance until almost up to the redoubts of the enemy. In the meantime, information, which I regarded as reliable, reached me that the enemy was in force behind his works and well protected by six guns planted immediately to their rear, and also by cannon situated to their west and north. As quickly as possible I proceeded to ascertain the truth, and became satisfied of the fact. The entire line had then been held under a brisk, galling fire for nearly an hour. Col. MORRISON, commanding the Forty-ninth, had, by this time, been wounded when leading his men upon the redoubts, and was carried from the field. Other posts of the line had suffered considerably, and learning that the redoubt could not be taken without great destruction and loss of life, I at length reluctantly gave the order to retire down the hill a short distance and await your orders. This was done by the entire line in good order and without confusion, and was greatly to my gratification, and sanctioned by yourself when reported by me to you.

In this action I am happy to be able to bear testimony to the good conduct of the officers and men under my command. All of them under my own observation labored with the utmost daring and gallantry, challenging my admiration by their heroism, and meriting from their General the highest confidence.

(Signed) ISHAM M. HAYNIE,
Colonel Forty-eighth Regiment Illinois Volunteers.

AFTER THE CONFLICT.

Correspondence of the Missouri Democrat.

FORT DONELSON, Monday, Feb. 17, 1862.

IN THE FORT.

At last within the intrenchments. And it must be confessed, after the blood, and carnage, and anxiety, and long-endured privations preceding the entrance therein, the reflection that at last the place was ours, and that now one might wander about at will, and examine at his leisure the intrenchments which had proved so formidable, was most comforting. I have no hesitation in admitting that it is on the whole somewhat more agreeable viewing big guns and breastworks from behind, than in crawling up ravines and taking shelter behind stumps, while you gazed upon the impenetrable *abattis*, and the gaping mouths (now and then opening for your especial benefit) in front. However much music there may be in Minies, grape, round-shot and shell, and however much wild pleasure one may, for the nonce, take in listening to it, he is very apt to discover, ere long, before such music has lingered in the air for three long days, that it is more deadly than that of the sirens.

All hail to the brave sons of the West, who, never knowing when they were whipped men, pressed steadily and doggedly forward, fought not only a brave enemy, but cold and hunger too to the last, who are now rejoicing in the fruits of the savagely contested field. All hail to the dead and wounded heroes, whose life-blood is now staining the soil of the neighboring hills. While the country rejoices over death stroke to rebellion, let not the brave patriots who achieved the triumph, and sealed it with their blood, be forgotten. Let IRVIN and SMITH, and WHITE, and others of the gallant band who now sleep their last sleep, yet live ino our grateful recollection. Let MORRISON and LOGAN, and RANSOM and LAWLER, and hundreds of as brave though less conspicuous men, now wracking with bodily torture, receive the deserved ovations of an indebted Republic.

The news of the surrender was a surprise to every one. For although having now a foothold in a commanding portion of the enemy's works, and although exalted by the brilliant victories of the afternoon previous, yet knowing full well that the enemy's forces nearly equalled our own, it was universally supposed that a hardly contested fight must ensue ere the Confederate banner gave way to the old. The army, by orders of Gen. GRANT, was ready to storm the enemy from every portion of our lines, when behold, as the light of the morning became more distinct, banners of peace, instead of those of defiance, were waving on the rebel ramparts, and the news came that the fort was ours.

In an hour, the Stars and Stripes were waving from every available point, and such cheers as went up from regiment after regiment, as it filed into the works, could only have been raised by such heroes as those who gave them.

It is surprising to see the freedom and apparent good will existing between victors and vanquished. Of course there are exceptions, but as a general thing our soldiers and officers conduct themselves as become brave victors, and the prisoners as men who, conscious that they had done well, are not ashamed to say they had been fairly whipped. I saw yesterday, not a few groups of federal and rebel soldiers gathered around the old fires of the latter, talking over the stirring scenes in which either party had been active participants the day before, and in some instances good humoredly sharing one another's rations. "Were you in that attack on our right wing, yesterday morning?" says one of our boys. "I was that," responds the rebel *confrere*. "Was *you* there?" And so the conversation would go on until, perhaps, it was ascertained that twenty-four hours before the same men now chatting good-naturedly before the campfire were pouring deadly volleys into one another's breasts. But, inasmuch as either party had good reasons for knowing that the others were no cravens, the result, as must ever be the case with all brave men, was rather to inspire mutual respect than any ill will. It is not destined that the settlement of our family quarrel will one of these days be much aided by these and similar interviews between friend and foe, thus for the first time brought face to face, and now for the first time allowed to interchange their own private opinions as to the cause of the troubles.

I have previously spoken, in my telegrams, of a strong Union sentiment still lying latent in the hearts of the prisoners here. This is especially the case with the Tennesseeans. Subsequent intercourse with them has confirmed me in the firm belief that if the people of Tennessee could a month hence have a fair opportunity of expressing a choice between the bogus Confederacy of JEFF. DAVIS and the South, and the good old Union of time-hallowed memory, the majority for a reunion would be immense. The best men in the Tennessee army to-day are those who strove the longest against the popular madness which at last they submitted to. These men, under the mistaken impression that their allegiance was due their State before their country, felt themselves obliged to acquiesce in any action the people should take, and have enlisted for her defence. But, after all, it is easy to see that deep down in their hearts is still an earnest longing for the old flag, and the old days of peace and prosperity. They freely say that they are tired of the unnatural conflict; that although they did fight, and had their generals not confessed themselves whipped, would have continued to fight, to the best of their ability, (and I think none of our troops at Donelson will be disposed to doubt their ability,) still, now that the thing is over, they are ready to quit. Officers with whom I have conversed have assured me that they had no objections whatever to a reestablishment of the Union on its old basis.

If I had previously formed a high opinion of the magnitude of the enemy's fortifications at Donelson, from a view without, an inspection of them from the late rebel side does not have a tendency to decrease it at all. They are enormous; they are not only extensive, but, unlike those about Fort Henry, are laid out with great military skill and adaptiveness to the naturally very strong position which they were intended to defend. Fort Donelson itself is but a small affair compared with the earthworks, which, beginning above the fort, runs around the range of high hills surrounding, and after circling about for five or six miles comes to the river again below the village of Dover. The rebels may well have considered it almost impregnable, as to less brave and determined soldiers, and to less skilful and resolute Generals than GRANT and SMITH, it would have been. Circling about the high ridges and looking down the precipitous descents up which an opposing force must necessarily ascend, one cannot but admit that it would indeed be a daring foe who should should storm such hights, in the face of an enemy fully supplied with artillery, and nearly, if not quite, equaling it in numbers.

Out on the ground to the South I found many a sad evidence of the contest on Saturday. The ambulanches were busily going to and fro, bringing in the dead and wounded. The first one I met contained a man whose fixed face and rigid limbs bespoke him long since a corpse, while alongside of him lay a wounded man, but so feeble from protracted exposure and loss of blood as to have little or know idea of who or what was beside of him. A little further on I came to no less than eight bodies lying in one group, whose home spun jeans well told for which side they had spent their life blood. Still further on, bodies were scattered about on all sides. Let one turn his eyes where he would, they were sure to rest upon some gory corpse. Grey coats and blue were scattered about in close proximity—showing full well the desperate character of the conflict. In one or two instances I noticed the dead bodies of those who had evidently died in mortal combat, one with the other, but now both alike at rest. A surprising number of both federals and rebels had been shot in the head, covering them with gore, and in many instances giving them a most horrible appearance; and still others were completely riddled with balls.

Wandering about through the dense thickets, where, for the most part, the battle was most fiercely waged, were quite a number of soldiers, both Federal and Confederate, attracted by curiosity to see the the scene of their previous exploits, or to search for some missing comrade who had probably been left on the fatal field. In some instances the expected body was discovered, and silently buried in some retired nook, in others the search was in vain, and it, perhaps, was left to moulder in the depth of the thickets where its spirit had taken its flight.

Coming into a little open field in the woods which had evidently been the scene of the hottest portion of the fight, I found but one living mortal among the many dead. On approaching, I found this person to be a mere stripling with the garb of a Federal soldier, and, at least in his own estimation, just now, a pretty formidable one at that. "Do you see that old secesh?" said he, pointing to a stalwart body at least six feet in length stretched out a few feet from him. "Well, *I killed him!*" and with evident pride he went on to tell me how the dead enemy was the colorbearer of a rebel regiment, and as he was lying there beside that stump, had taunted him with being an Abolitionist, and told him "to come out of there." He did come out, and to the sad detriment of his Goliah-like antagonist. The boy had come a mile or more from his camp to get a glimpse at his fallen foe.

Everything here yet remains in the most chaotic confusion. It will probably be some days yet before our Quartermaster, Commissary, Surgeons, and Ordnance officers can arrive at any adequate idea of the real extent of the property which has fallen into our hands.

The little village of Dover, in the meantime, presents a strange scene of noise and confusion." Mules and horses wandering hungarily about, with stray bits of harness draggling in the mud, tents and houses deserted, and contents turned *topsy turvy*, wagon loads of dead and wounded jolting over the road, Commissary and Quartermaster teams, with swearing drivers, long lines of prisoners wending their way to boats, stray soldiers, escaped from their commands, steamboatmen, orderlies, staff officers, newspaper correspondents, and 30,000 soldiers—all mingled and commingled together, form a scence which, at least in this part of the world, has rarely been witnessed. Our officers are hard at work in reducing order out of chaos, and probably in another day, order will once more reign in Donelson. G. W. B.

THE ESCAPED REBELS.

A correspondent of the Cincinnati *Times* writes:

It is how supposed that eight or ten thousand of the rebels—their most effective force—escaped from the fort on Saturday night before the intention to surrender was revealed to us; and it said the secession colors would have been pulled down early in the evening, but that the enemy required time to arrange the escape of PILLOW and FLOYD with a large number of cannon, many of the best arms, two regiments of cavalry, and seven or eight of infantry. Where they have gone, no one knows; but it is thought they are now in the vicinity of Nashville, preparing for the next battle.

How all this was done without the knowledge of our army or commanders, is somewhat enigmatical. It was generally believed the foe was surrounded, and so they were, at every point—except the one at which they escaped. Had they had more boats, no doubt they would have left us still less to capture; but, as it was, they allowed us to take what they could not carry off.

All the indignation expressed against PILLOW and FLOYD by those remaining in the fort is, I believe, assumed, and part of the programme arranged beforehand. The rebels are legitimate descendants of Ananias, and they, more than any people I ever heard of, would rather tell a falsehood on twelve months' credit than speak the truth for cash.

THE ARMS THROWN INTO THE RIVER.

It is believed the enemy must have thrown two or three thousand stand of arms into the Cumberland the night before the surrender, and that those were the best in their possession. The guns that have been taken from the river are mostly Minié rifles or Enfield muskets, and far superior to the majority of those left in the fort. An effort is being made to save the greater portion of the submerged arms, and I think it will be partially successful.

THE STOLEN ARTILLERY.

The number of pieces of artillery carried off by FLOYD & Co. must have been at least forty, including the greater part of those they captured from us at the memorable mortification of Manassas. Nearly all the cannon in the fort were made at Richmond, Nashville and Memphis, and therefore of inferior quality. Still, it will serve to destroy rebels, and our artillerists will doubtless be pleased to turn the guns formed for our destruction against those who made them.

OUR POSSESSION OF CLARKSVILLE.

Three or four of our gunboats are at Clarksville, thirty-five miles hence; but, as the town has been evacuated, and nearly everything of value carried off, its possession has nothing more than a geographical importance. The story circulated by the enemy of the strong fortifications thrown up just below that place, was a mere invention to prevent our forces from immediately advancing, and to give the rebels leisure to convey elsewhere the large amount of military stores they had collected there. Clarksville has been for months, a sort of store-house for the Secessionists, and as a point at which they could readily convey the means and munitions of war. They have lost not a little by its evacuation.

PECULIAR STYLE OF REBEL CORRESPONDENCE.

The greathr part of the rebel mail at Donelson was thrown into the river, as you have learned before this; but still enough of it has been preserved to furnish interesting and entertaining reading matter to many of us in camp. The private correspondence differs little from that usually found in the deserted rebel towns, and, in itself, is of very little importance, but, inasmuch as it reflects the views, feelings and prejudices of a portion of Secessia, it is not without its interest. The first thing that impresses any sensible man who peruses rebel correspondence, is the possibility of writing a great deal without saying anything.

In the various letters I have seen, there is an indefinable deal of the greatest nonsense, in suicidal English that could well be put in cacographic form. There is much about Mollie Prigg, or Bessie Jones, with disquisitions on "big sprees," interspersed with abuse of syntax; and more violent abuse of "the Yankees," and copious and heterogeneous references to heaven and harlots, mulattoes and molasses, God and gin-cocktails!

CHOICE SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS.

A number of the letters are from men and women, old and young, deploring the defeats of the Southerners at Webb's Cross-Roads and Fort Henry; and imploring Heaven to make a special pit for the barbarous Northerners, who have invaded the homes of a noble and pious people with the intention of laying waste the country with fire and sword.

One epistle is from a chivalrous gentleman to his maternal parent, complaining of illness, but hooing he will not die before he has an opportunity to kill half a dozen Yankees, as he feels that if he did that, it would go far toward the mitigation of his sins by God, who, he is theologian enough to say, must be the natural enemy of every d—d Abolitionist.

Patriotic and pious youth, if he does not recover, Providence must be extremely grateful, and disposed to take sides with the Black Republicans.

KILLED AND WOUNDED.

The following is the official returns of "killed, woundeded and missing" in Gen. MCCLERNAND's Division (1st) at Fort Donelson:

	Killed.	Wounded.	Miss'g.
FIRST BRIGADE, (OGLESBY'S.)			
8th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Rhodes	55	188	—
18th Ill., Col. Lawler	49	151	—
29th Ill., Col. Reardon	25	60	12
30th Ill., Lieut.-Col. Dennis	19	71	5
31st Ill., Col. J. A. Logan	33	109	30
Total Oglesby's Brigade	181	579	47
SECOND BRIGADE (W. H. L. WALLACE'S.)			
11th Illinois, Lieut.-Col. Ransom	67	184	71
20th Illinois, Col. Marsh	18	109	6
45th Illinois, Col. Haynie	8	31	3
45th Illinois, Col. J. E. Smith	20	20	—
Capt. Ezra Taylor's battery	1	8	—
Capt. McAllister's battery	—	2	—
Total Wallace's Brigade	114	354	88
THIRD BRIGADE, (M'ARTHUR'S.)			
17th Illinois, Col. Ross	13	62	6
49th Illinois, Col. Morrison	13	46	9
58th Ohio	—	8	—
Capt. Schwartz's Battery	—	3	—
Capt. Dresser's Battery	—	2	—
Total McArthur's Brigade	26	121	15
Grand total of Division	321	1,054	15

Dr. FRANKLIN, Division Surgeon, reports 700 wounded under treatment at Mound City.

A SHARPSHOOTERS' DUEL.

I intended to mention before this a distinguished duel that occurred on the battlefield on Saturday last, between one of Col. BIRGE's Sharpshooters and a crack shot inside the enemy's fortifications.

The Federalist was stationed on a hill adjoining the intrenchments, and at an early hour of the morning the secession foe placed his rifle on a parapet, and fired a ball through the Unionist's hat. The Sharpshooter returned his fire, received a second shot, and sent another; and from that time until 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the two continued discharging their pieces without injuring one another.

Both fired accurately, but both concealed their persons as much as possible, and endeavored to deceive each other by putting their hats on their ramrods, and thrusting their coats from behind the fortifications or the trees. Whatever was exposed almost invariably received a bullet; but the two were so wary and skillful that it seemed they might fire until doomsday without danger to either.

About the hour I have mentioned, however, the rebel, forgetful of prudence, thrust his head over the breastworks, thinking, no doubt, as his enemy had not fired for five minutes, that he might be dead.

The movement was fatal. His head was not exposed five seconds; but in that brief period the sharpshooter's ball passed into the rebel's brain, and stretched him out a corpse before the unfortunate fellow had been able to determine where his enemy was lurking, or by whose hand he was destined to fall.

UP THE CUMBERLAND.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

UNITED STATES GUNBOAT CONESTOGA, CLARKSVILLE, Thursday, Feb. 20, 1862.

Here we are at the furthest point south reached in the Federal progress of the narrow, crooked, rolling Cumberland, a stream that has just had a few leaves put into her history, illustrated with the mezzotint that belongs to the operations of gunpowder. The Cumberland has become a tributary to the stream of time, and long will the story be told of the scenes that took place when its wooded banks and ravines saw the stern work, and echoed to the fierce conflict of Donelson.

First, a *morceau* from PILLOW—GIDEON J. PILLOW—late Generalissimo at Donelson, who took precious good pains not to be too late to get away. He is a little particular about the location of his ditches—an old trick of his—and he was careful to interpose the ditch called the Cumberland between himself and Gen. GRANT. GIDEON, on assuming the command at Fort Donelson, gave, under his hand and seal, the following, which I copy from the original document:

HEADQUARTERS FORT DONELSON, Feb. 9, 1862.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 1.—Brig.-Gen. GID. J. PILLOW assumes command of the forces at this post. He relies with confidence upon the courage and fidelity of the brave officers and men under his command, and to maintain this post, and drive back the ruthless invaders from our soil, and again raise the Confederate flag over Fort Henry. He expects every man to do his duty, and with God's help we will accomplish our purpose. Our battle-cry, "Liberty or death."

By command. Brig.-Gen. G. J. PILLOW.
GUS. A. HENRY, A. A. Gen.

We left Fort Donelson on the morning of Wednesday, the 19th, following some hours after the United States gunboat *Cairo*. Our trip was marked with little to interest.

Just above Donelson we passed the still-smoking ruins of the Cumberland Iron Works, which do not now cumber the land with appliances to aid the rebels. John BELL owned a share of these works, and their fate no doubt will regret. And so on to Clarksville, thirty miles from Fort Donelson.

Here was where the rebels were to make a stand. This was to be the Gibraltar, Sebastopol and Manassas, all in one. Clarksville is well located for all this, and lacked nothing but the guns and men to use them. The rebels did try to burn Clarksville on evacuating it, but the few citizens left would not permit it, and their remonstrance prevailed. At 3 P. M. the *Conestoga* rounded a bend in the river called Linwood Landing, and before us loomed Fort Severe. The muzzles of its few guns looked almost down into our chimneys from a height two hundred feet above our heads. We counted two guns and a white flag, and that settled it. There was nothing to fear from Fort Severe.

On we steamed, and still another fortress—Fort Clark, named after the original CLARK, from whom Clarksville takes its name. Here there was no flag flying. It is at the junction of the Red River with the Cumberland, a very pretty spot to rake an adversary. The *Conestoga* held her breath an instant, whistled, and watched events, which came in the shape of a very dirty white flag creeping slowly up the staff. Commodore FOOTE sent a force to take possession of these forts, and over both the Stars and Stripes were speedily flying. Just as we came up, the railroad bridges across the Cumberland and the Red River were both discovered to be on fire, the rebels having applied the torch just as we came up.

At 5 P. M. we reached Clarksville, when all residents of this place who had not run away, came down to the landing. Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, Judge WISDOM, and the Mayor here, had an interview with Commodore FOOTE.

We sailed off into the stream for the night, and this (Thursday) morning a more thorough examination was made of Fort Clark. I went with the party. We looked carefully through the institution. It became shortly evident that rebels had attempted to issue a magazine "in parts," and Clarksville would have had a benefit had their plans been carried out, for in this magazine with some hundred pounds of powder in cartridges and fixed ammunition, a half consumed port fire lay, with its ashes scarce an inch from the powder. A little more and Fort Clark would have reported itself missing in its essential parts. A larger share of the ammunition our men took on board, throwing the rest in the river.

Clarksville is now in the Union and her scared residents may come home again. They are over fond of the white flag. It will be better that they float the red, white and blue. Our land forces are in possession, and the way is open to Nashville. We shall hear from there soon that the Stars and Stripes are floating there, and there are many in Nashville who will welcome the day. God speed it.

HONOR TO COMMODORE FOOTE.

The telegraph has already noticed the presentation of a flag to Commodore FOOTE's wife by the students of Yale College. PELATIAH PERIT, of this City, acknowledges the gift on Mrs. FOOTE's behalf, as follows:

GENTLEMEN: At the request of my friend Mrs. FOOTE, and in her behalf, I beg to thank you for the honor conferred upon her husband by the presentation of the flag which floats above us. And having performed this duty, I may be permitted, I trust, to say a few words in commendation of a valued friend who commands the esteem of the whole community, not only through his valiant deeds, but through his rare moral worth.

My acquaintance with Capt. FOOTE has extended through many years, and I have always regarded him as a brave and accomplished officer, a true patriot, a devoted Christian, a combination of qualities as rare as it is excellent—a bright example worthy the imitation of every young man aiming at advancement in his profession, whatever that profession may be.

In the long interval of peace which has ruled since the war of 1812 with England, the officers of our army and navy have had but little opportunity for gaining distinction. Capt. FOOTE, however, had established a high reputation by his effective services as Commander on the coast of Africa, and, by his successful attacks on the forts in China, in vindication of the honor of our flag.

But a great change has now come upon us by the gigantic rebellion which has broken out, demanding all the resources of the loyal States to resist and subdue it. It has been the high privilege of Capt. FOOTE, under Providence, to achieve the first decisive victory in the West, which is, I trust, but the beginning of a series of exploits which are to put an end to the rebellion, and to restore the Government and Union throughout all our wide extended territory.

The day and the demonstrations around us remind us of the great WASHINGTON, the founder of our republic, the Father of his Country, the benefactor of the world. He had his apprehensions that party spirit and sectional feeling might menace the overthrow of our Government, but he never could have imagined that the deep-rooted conspiracy which has culminated in the gigantic rebellion with which we are now contending, could ever have been planned and executed. Happily, under the kind Providence which has ever favored us, its main strength is already broken, and we shall soon witness the restored Union, the nation prospering under its blessed influence, and the nations of Europe will be compelled, willingly or unwillingly, to witness in America the most beneficent Government and the most powerful nation in the world.

At the close of Mr. PERIT's remarks, nine cheers, such as students only can give, were sent up in honor of Commodore FOOTE, and nine more in honor of Mrs. FOOTE, who returned a graceful acknowledgment.

THE VISIT TO COLUMBUS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

CAIRO, Sunday Evening, Feb. 23.

Cairo, to-day, is entangled in a complete web of mystery. A most important movement, both of land forces and gun and mortar boats, has been made, but its results have not yet come to the light. Its inception and surrounding circumstance I can give, and vaguely guess as to what has been accomplished.

On Saturday, the 22d inst., orders were issued to the Twenty-seventh Illinois, Col. BUFORD, and the Eighth Wisconsin, Col. MURPHY, numbering together 900 men, to report themselves on board the transports *Continental*, *Lidmus* and *Chancellor*, at 6 o'clock the following (Sunday) morning. The same orders were promulgated to the gunboats *St. Louis*, *Conestoga*, *Carondelet*, *Cincinnati* and *Mound City* and two of the mortar boats. At 8 o'clock Sunday morning, the flagship *St. Louis* steamed out into the river and signaled the fleet, which was soon under way. The morning was as beautiful as one could wish; the air was balmy as on a May day, and the river alive with craft of every description. The levee was thronged with civilians and soldiers, for the movement—or reconnoissance—had spread through the city like wildfire. The fleet steamed slowly down the Mississippi, amidst the music of the regimental bands, and a salute from the port, and was soon lost to view behind Bird's Point.

When six miles from the rebel works, the smoke of a signal gun curled up from the fortifications. This gave assurance that Columbus was not wholly evacuated at least. Two miles nearer another gun was fired. Still onward pressed the fleet, and another mile lessened the distance, when a shot from the works came skipping over the water. The fleet kept on until the gunboats were under the rebel batteries and took up their positions. The transports, some distance astern, were signaled, and made preparations to disembark. At this juncture a rebel transport steamed out under a flag of truce, and came alongside the flagship *St. Louis*. The rebel officers, among them Col. THOM, went aboard and had an interview with Commodore FOOTE. The interview lasted some two hours. The result, as far as any one knows, was the signal from the flagship for the return of the fleet. The transports were soon heading for Cairo, arriving here about 8 o'clock in the evening. The gunboats followed, the last, the *Conestoga*, reaching the levee about 10 o'clock.

The result of that interview under the rebel batteries is by no means apparent, further than the probability that negotiations are pending for the capitulation of Columbus. Multi-hued theories have been based upon the mysterious interview, but the foundation is apparent—the hopelessness of the rebel cause. With Gen. BUELL in Nashville, as he probably is today, Tennessee is saved to the Union, and the Unionists of that State can maintain their hold. With a loyal State in their rear, Gen. GRANT's division ready to coöperate either upon the right or left, Gen. POPE's division at Commerce, Mo., and the gunboats on the river, escape was impossible. The prison walls were slowly but evidently nearing each other, threatening to crush the victims. What the direct results of this move are, a few days will show, and then on for Memphis and New-Orleans.

During the past few days there has been an almost unending stream of visitors from Chicago, Springfield and St. Louis, eager to gratify their curiosity by a visit to the battle-ground at Donelson, and the obtaining of mementoes of the fight. For some time the army of civilians, loaded down with muddy shot-guns, bayonets, pistols, carbines and bowie-knives, would have formed good recruiting stock for Falstaff's forces. This style of civil jayhawking has now been stopped, and it is related that a chaplain of one of the regiments, coolly marching off with a rifle, found himself in the guard-house. The order stopping this wholesale pilfering has been stringently enforced, as well as the order imperatively refusing the issue of passes to civilians—a procedure rendered necessary by the tremendous influx of strangers, and more especially of nurses. There has been no end, comparatively, to the latter, who have poured in here, at Mound City and Paducah; many of whom, finding themselves patientless, have devoted their time to the consumption of hospital delicacies. Had the excellent suggestions of the officers of the Sanitary Commission and the Adjutant-General, at the late citizen's meeting in Chicago, been observed, these abuses would never have existed.

To-day, Brig.-Gen. CULLOM having been absent upon the Columbus reconnoissance, Col. CUMMINGS, of the Fifty-first Illinois, has been commander at Cairo. The Fifty-first are encamped here, waist deep in the mud. The Forty-second Illinois, better known as the First Regiment of the Douglas Brigade, Col. ROBERTS commanding, has lately arrived from Smithton, Mo., and is quartered at Fort Holt. This regiment lost many of its members by sickness, desertion, and other causes, while in Missouri, but is now in good health and condition, and numbers some 600 men.

THE CAMPAIGN IN ARKANSAS.

THE PURSUIT OF PRICE.

HIS EXPULSION FROM MISSOURI.

Correspondence of the St. Louis Republican.

SPRINGFIELD, MO., Monday, Feb. 17.

The approach of our army to Springfield was, it seems, entirely unexpected to PRICE and his army. Until the night before their entrance into the town, the rebels felt themselves entirely secure from molestation. The driving in of PRICE's pickets on Wednesday night was the first intimation he had that our army was marching upon him. Under these circumstances, it may well be supposed that he was in no wise prepared to leave. Union citizens here represent that the utmost confusion prevailed, not only among the rebel troops, but the secesh citizens, with but few exceptions, were running to and fro in the greatest excitement and fright. Scarcely a Secessionist is to be found now in the neighborhood. Many of them, having so short a time in which to make their arrangements for departure, left almost everything behind, and will, no doubt, on account of the severity of the weather, suffer materially. In its hasty flight, the rebel army left large supplies of provisions and forage. In all parts of the town immense quantities of corn were found, and all the mills in the vicinity were found well stored with wheat and flour.

The amount of corn which has thus fallen into our hands will not fall short of five hundred bushels, while the quantity of flour will reach thousands of pounds. This is an acceptable little present to our army, and will supply its immediate wants. In the meantime, however, the Chief Quartermaster, Capt. P. H. SHERIDAN, is collecting additional supplies, of which he finds an abundance in the country. Men who are acquainted with the country are employed to purchase forage and provisions, and see it delivered for which the Government pays the owners, at the rate per bushel of 30 cents for corn, and 50 cents for wheat. The fact that, after subsisting an army almost constantly for nearly eight months, these articles can be procured at such prices, affords the strongest evidence of the richness and fertility of Southwest Missouri as an agricultural region. And yet it is said by some that "Missouri is not worth fighting for." Such persons are excusable, perhaps, as they know nothing about it.

THE ADVANCE INTO ARKANSAS.

Correspondence of the Chicago Tribune.

BENTON COUNTY, ARKANSAS, Seven miles northeast of Bentonville, February 19, 1862.

At Lebanon we halted and made ample preparation for a great battle, being here joined by all the troops that were to take part in this enterprise. Still, having a few hours to spare, we went through a sham fight. Gen. WHITE, Col. BARNES and Col. FARMINGER commanded the Union part of our brigade, and Major BLACK the Secessionists. All parts of the plan were finely carried out, but Gen. WHITE proved too much for the enemy, and captured nearly the whole party. Our artillery played a very conspicuous part, under the command of Capt. DAVIDSON.

Our march for three days and nights on Springfield was forced. All that men and teams could do on such roads was done, but we could not reach it in time for the battle as was intended. On the third day, but when within some six miles, our skirmishers met the pickets of the enemy who commenced a rapid fire upon our advance, which halted until our artillery could come up, which soon drove them in confusion from the field. Many of our troops being so far behind, and it being nearly dark, a halt was ordered until morning. At daylight next morning our troops advanced in three divisions, under Gens. DAVIS, SIGEL and ASBOTH.

Soon after we learned that an Iowa regiment had taken Springfield, PRICE having packed up in the night and made a hasty retreat toward Wilson's Creek. We continued our march through the town and found his camp fires still burning, and the numbers of camps and houses he had occupied showed him to have a large force.

All that could not be carried away was burned, and in every house were indications of a hasty retreat. Guns, wagons and goods that could not be drawn were, after having been mutilated, thrown upon the road to lighten their loads. As his rear guard was but a few miles out we did not pursue them but three miles. But early the next morning we commenced a vigorous pursuit, which has been continued ever since, making a continuous battle all the way, our small guns in advance plunging grape and shell from every hill-top into their rear. He has an immense train, and thousands of them are fugitives flying from the wrath their cruelties to Union men have provoked.

I found a Union man who I believe to be reliable, and he says he counted PRICE's cannons, and all that passed his house were twenty-nine. But such a scared train of soldiers and fugitives the world has seldom seen; and such stories as they tell as they flee causes nearly every house to be deserted, the family leaving everything except some few light movable articles.

From Springfield the road is high and dry, and we made great speed. The country is sterile, mountainous, and where not covered with timber, has a thick growth of young red oak bushes, which renders cavalry useless except to keep track of the enemy.

At Cassville, meat, flour, wagons, and many other useful articles were captured. At Keetsville, one went behind a barn for a moment, and was immediately shot by a prowling Secessionist. Instant pursuit was made, but only his horse and saddle were caught. The man escaped in the bushes.

As we went over the Missouri line into Arkansas, the boys gave three cheers for the "Union as it was, and the Union as it will be when Arkansas is readmitted into the Union."

On the 17th, soon after noon, the uncommon loud barking of the "bull dogs" gave indication of harder work than usual, and soon after the reply of PRICE's large guns gave us all the "double-quick." The cavalry and artillery rapidly concentrated and replied. The First Missouri Cavalry charged on the enemy, and they drove them through the woods for more than a mile. Here their advance was checked by large bodies of the enemy, and they retired. The firing then ceased, and both parties formed in line and prepared to test titles in the field. But as large bodies of our troops come upon the field just beyond musket range, the enemy fell back in the bushes, and soon after disappeared, making a very rapid retreat.

Our loss was nineteen—nine now dead, and three more that will die, and seven more that will probably recover.

The enemy's loss is estimated to have been quite as large; but all we know for certain is, that they held the field with ten thousand for more than twenty minutes, yet they left eleven dead and two wounded upon the field.

As darkness came on before we were ready, the pursuit here ended, and we camped upon the field.

As this place has no name, and as I cannot learn what others propose to call it, I have named it the First Battle in Arkansas. I rode on the field just after the firing had ceased, and it was surprising to see the number of dead horses. You could pick up a house full of saddles, and three-quarters of them were those of the enemy.

The march of this army has no parallel in American history. To march three weeks, and then fight a continuous battle of five days, march twenty-five miles each day, and not a ration issued, is what has but few precedents. Yesterday we rested, and this morning we move probably forward. The health of the troops is far better than could be expected. All are still anxious to see the end at the Gulf, and no rest until we reach it.

Severe and bloody work is not far ahead, but all are confident of success.

CAPTURE OF BRIG.-GEN. PRICE.

The following account of the capture of Brig.-Gen. PRICE, and other rebel officers, says the Missouri *Democrat*, is from an authentic source, and corrects some errors in the statement heretofore published:

"On Saturday, Capt. J. D. THOMSON, our Acting Major, with parts of four companies of the First Iowa Cavalry, numbering 125 men, and part of two companies of the Sixth Iowa Infantry, under Capt. STUBBS, started from Sedalia in pursuit of some 500 rebels, who were attempting to make their way to join the main body under PRICE. Starting at sundown toward Clinton, they learned about midnight that the rebels, instead of coming to that place, had taken the road toward Belmont, and, therefore, the command changed its course, and moved down on the Warsaw road. When within eight miles of Warsaw, Maj. THOMPSON learned that they had been crossing their forces over the Osage during the evening. He immediately ordered the column forward at a rapid rate, and when within four miles of the town, came upon their pickets, which, after a short skirmish, were driven in, and chased at a smart gallop into the town, in time to intercept the prisoners named. The infantry coming up a half hour afterward, were posted on the bank of the river, and as soon as it was daylight fired upon their camp, wounding two or three, when the rest of the rebels broke and fled. Maj. THOMPSON, being unable to cross the river in time to make a successful pursuit, returned to Sedalia with his prisoners, whom he brought to St. Louis on Thursday, on their way to Alton. They were Brig.-Gen. PRICE, Col. C. DORSEY, Maj. CROSS, and Capt. INGE."

SOUTHWESTERN MISSOURI.

Dilapidated houses, windows broken in, parlors turned into stalls, the ruins of valuable buildings destroyed by fire, and a general air of mournfulness, were the characteristics of Springfield when first occupied by the advance of Gen. CURTIS' army. A military Governor was immediately appointed, rubbish cleared from the streets of the town, and soon the Union refugees commenced to make their appearance.

An enterprising correspondent managed to get hold of the original order of Gen. PRICE to evacuate the town. The following is a copy:

HEADQUARTERS, M. S. G., SPRINGFIELD, Feb. 13, 1862.

General Order, No. 46.]

The commanders of divisions will instanter and without delay see their entire commands are ready for movement at a moment's notice.

By order of Maj.-Gen. S. PRICE.
W. H. BRAND, A. A. G.

ORDERS BY GEN. HALLECK.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF MISSOURI, ST. LOUIS, Feb. 20, 1862.

1. In consideration of the recent victories won by the Federal forces, and of the rapidly increasing loyalty of citizens of Missouri, who for a time forgot their duty to their flag and their country, the sentences of John C. Tompkins,

Capt. F. F. Crowninshield, while cruising in the Gulf, captured the Spanish bark *Triesta*, under circumstances which render it highly probable that she was destined for some Southern port. She was boarded by an officer from the *Kingfisher*, who demanded the ship's papers from the Spanish captain; the latter produced a package bearing the seal of the Spanish Consul at Havana, at the same time telling the officer in broken English that if he was disposed to take the responsibility of breaking the seal he could do so. This he very properly declined to do, and continued to call for the register of the bark and other papers to prove her nationality and the legitimacy of her voyage, which the captain persistently refused to show. He was in a direct line from Havana, and said he was bound for Matamoras. He had on board a complete set of machinery, boilers, engines, &c., for a steamboat, and a full cargo of flour, coffee, soap and a general assortment of goods for a Southern market.

According to the statement of the crew brought down by the *Connecticut*, with whom I have had some conversation, they shipped in Spain for a voyage to Havana, and thence to Matamoras. They report having left Havana on the 25th, and could not therefore have made great progress on the voyage when the vessel was overhauled by the *Kingfisher*. From papers found on board by the boarding officer, it was ascertained that the bark was consigned to a firm in Brownsville, Texas, one member of which was known to the officers as being a rabid Secessionist. Brownsville lies opposite Matamoras, on the Rio Grande, and the fact of her consignment and the character of her cargo, added to the absence of the regular ship's papers, induced Capt. COUTHOUY to hold her as a prize. The case was reported to Flag-Officer MCKEAN, who ordered the bark to Key West for adjudication, and sent the sealed package to the State Department. The crew of the bark, nine in number, were brought here by the *Connecticut*, and delivered over to Capt. BOGGS, of the *Wanderer*, to be held as witnesses. Should the vessel and cargo be confiscated, she will prove a valuable prize to our Massachusetts boys on board of the *Kingfisher*. The opinion prevails among naval officers that the machinery on board the bark was intended for one of the new Confederate gunboats building at New-Orleans, which the rebel agents had constructed in Havana, and were endeavoring to run the blockade.

A LITTLE STRATEGY AND A RICH PRIZE.

On the 27th of January the schooner *Major Barbour*, of New-Orleans, JAMES ROBERTS, Master, fell a prize to the United States steamer *De Soto*, as she was attempting to land a valuable cargo consisting of 6,000 cigars, coffee, powder, and other merchandise, which was owned by a man who was a passenger on board. The capture was managed with great shrewdness, and smacks of romance. It appears that the *De Soto* had succeeded in capturing a New-Orleans oyster-boat, well known on the coast, which was manned and sent on a cruise along the Louisiana shore, in the neighborhood of Racoon and Timbaleur Islands. While thus engaged the officers, disguised as oystermen, had the audacity to visit a planter on the main land, who has been employed by the smugglers to haul their contraband goods across the country to a bayou, through which they are carried to Barwick and sent thence by railroad to New-Orleans. The *Major Barbour*, as I stated in one of my letters from Ship Island, had succeeded in making four trips between the point designated and Havana, and was daily expected by "mine host" of the plantation, who, in the course of a familiar conversation with his guests, unwittingly disclosed to them the fact, and went so far as to give them an inventory of her cargo, which included a few sacks of salt for himself.

The schooner had succeeded in evading the blockading vessels, and was lying under the land waiting for the boats from the shore to come off, when the *soi-disant* oystermen in the *De Soto's* tender ran out to communicate. One man, in a slouched hat and red shirt was on deck, while the crew were secreted below. The captain of the schooner was at the mast-head, and being hailed by the officer in charge of the smack, inquired if they had come for the cargo. "Yes," said the officer, "and the vessel too." The captain then discovered the enemy in force, and going out of the rigging, informed his passengers that it was "all day with them," and surrendered his vessel. The prisoners, eleven in number, are now on board the *Connecticut*, and will be taken to New-York, to which port the vessel, in charge of a prize crew, is now on her way. The following are the names of the prisoners: James Roberts, (master,) R. D. Bates, Miquel De Mitre, Francis Horn, John Bartebay, Edward Alley, John Blood, Lewis Vincinta, S. R. Prats, Montaner Moray, S. R. Gomez. The three latter were passengers, one owning the cigars, from which he hoped to make a nice speculation, while one was attempting to reach Charleston by way of New-Orleans. PRATS has a Spanish passport, and hails from Catalonia, Spain.

NAVAL EXPEDITION AGAINST MANATEE, FLA.

It gives me pleasure to record the particulars of an affair in which Massachusetts men were recently engaged on the West coast of Florida. A short time previous to the demonstration to which I refer, a man named WHITEHURST, living in Tampa, having been accused by the rebels of uttering treasonable sentiments and threatening with hanging, left his wife and children, and fled for protection on board the United States bark *Ethan Allen*, Capt. WM. B. EATON, at that time blockading off Tampa Bay. The refugee also gave Capt. EATON considerable information respecting the rebel batteries and the movements of the enemy, upon the strength of which he planned an expedition, which was about to proceed against the enemy when the United States bark *Kingfisher*, Capt. COUTHOUY, arrived off Tampa. Capt. EATON invited Capt. C. to participate in the affair, which the latter agreed to do, and sent three boats to join the expedition. On Sunday the 26th ult., six boats, three from each ship, containing about sixty men, started for Gadsden's Point, near the mouth of the Manatee River, to break up an encampment of rebel coast guard. The expedition was commanded by Acting Master J. B. STEVENSON, of the *Ethan Allen*, the boats of the *Kingfisher*, being in charge of Acting Master JOSEPH H. HALLETT, of that ship. Acting Masters JOHN MERRILL, E. A. WHISTON, of the *Ethan Allen*, and Masters Mates WHITESIDE and MCCORMICK also accompanied the expedition, which left the ships about eight o'clock in the evening.

After rowing about ten miles up the Manatee River the boats pulled in under the point, where the men laid on their oars till daylight, when a sloop was discovered coming down the river, and three boats were sent out to intercept her. A spirited chase followed, Secesh making desperate exertions to escape. A boat met him on every tack, and a fire of musketry was kept up by our men, of which, however, the enemy took no notice. The Captain of the sloop, which proved to be the *Mary Neves*, of Tampa, employed as a mail boat between that place and Manatee, finally succeeded in running his vessel ashore, and fled, carrying off the contents of the mail bag. On board of the sloop were two ladies and a child, who hailed from Key West, to which place they were desirous of being sent. The sloop was got off, and the expedition proceeded on toward Manatee. In passing Gadsden's Point the boats were hailed by a negro sentry, who cried out: "Fotch dat boat ashore." No notice was taken of the order, when the darkey inquired: "Why don't you fotch dat boat ashore? I tell you tree time to fotch dat boat ashore." A volley of musketry from the boats was the only response Sambo received, at the report of which a company of rebel horsemen were seen to emerge from behind the bluff and scamper away, carrying off a small battery of artillery, with which they did not stop to make a stand, but kept on to Tampa.

The men landed from the boats and burned the rebel barracks, consisting of three buildings constructed of palmetto logs. It was subsequently ascertained that the enemy which had been so successfully routed consisted of the Palmetto Coast Guard, numbering 104 men and horses, and two 12-pounders, which served for the protection of the coast between Tampa and Manatee against the "Lincolnites." After completing the destruction of the barracks the boats proceeded to the village of Manatee, where Jack did a little foraging on his own account, the men helping themselves to such eatables as fell in their way. Four men who had been taken prisoners in fishing smacks captured by the rebels, claimed the protection of the Federals, and requested to be sent to this place, where they belong. They were taken on board the *Ethan Allen*, and brought here by the *Connecticut*. JOHN CANFIELD, a violent Secessionist, was taken prisoner, and is now on his way North, in irons. He is a dangerous character, and the Government will do well to provide him with secure quarters till the close of the war. CANFIELD was born and brought up on the North River.

On the Thursday following, the *Ethan Allen* and *King Fisher* captured the schooner *Olive Branch*, EMANUEL GOWEN, master, the same vessel which escaped from Cedar Keys during the demonstration of the schooner *Hatteras* against that place. She was loaded with 472 barrels of turpentine, owned by parties in Tallahassee, and was bound to Nassau. The Captain and crew, numbering eight men, were captured, and are now prisoners on board the *Ethan Allen*. The prize is valued at about $16,000, exclusive of the vessel.

UNION FEELING IN FLORIDA.

Parties who have escaped to the Federal vessels from Florida, represent the condition of the people as deplorable in the extreme, and the Union sentiment rapidly on the increase. The majority are heartily sick of the war, and would be glad to have peace upon any terms. In the neighborhood of Tampa there are at least forty Union families, who only require the support of the Federal power to return to their allegiance. Similar reports reach me from other parts of Florida, and I do not hesitate to say that an army of 5,000 men could march through the entire state. It is proposed by Capt. EATON, of the *Ethan Allen*, to take possession of a small island near Tampa Bay, on which there is a light-house and other buildings, and make it a temporary place of refuge for those who seek his protection.

DISASTER TO THE UNITED STATES SLOOP-OF-WAR PENSACOLA.

The grave apprehensions to which the report brought here by a Nassau fisherman—that a large war-steamer, supposed to be the United States sloop-of-war *Pensacola*, was ashore on the reef about 150 miles East of this place—gave rise, prove to have been well founded. The noble vessel has been ashore, and barely escaped destruction. I am indebted to Maj. B. F. WATSON, United States Paymaster, for the particulars of the accident. The *Pensacola* sailed from Hampton Roads on the 27th ult. On Sunday, the 2d inst., the ship, which has proved herself worthy of the homage which has been paid her by her admiring thousands, made the lighthouse on Abaco Island, (Hole in the Wall,) and proceeded thence through Northwest Providence Channel, arriving in the Gulf of Florida on the Monday following. Having failed to obtain a coast pilot, Capt. MCCAUS kept on the west side of the Gulf of Florida, in order to avail of the English lights which are kept burning, and to avoid the Florida reefs, rendered extremely dangerous by the destruction of all the lighthouses by the rebels. The *Pensacola* made a course nearly southwest from the Bimini Islands, the distance between which and Double Headed Shot Keys, for which she steered, being about 90 miles, the light on which Capt. MCCAUS hoped to make early Tuesday morning.

At 11¼ o'clock, Monday night, made a light, which, after a consultation among the officers, was set down as a light on some of the West India Islands not laid down on the chart, or the Double Headed Shot Keys. At 12 oclock, it being misty at the time, the ship ran directly over a coral reef, called Ledberry Reef, about eight miles from an uninhabited island, known as Eliot's Key, and twelve miles from Carysfort Reef Light-house. The vessel was forced entirely over the reef, and bumping four or five times, proceeded a distance of half a mile, and finally brought up in the sand on the reef, in seventeen feet of water, while she was drawing *nineteen feet*. Signal lights were at once hoisted, and forty odd signal guns were fired, but no succor came. All night, and until information to the contrary reached, them next day, it was supposed that the vessel had struck on some of the West India Islands. It appears, however, that owing to the prevalence of strong easterly winds, an unusual current of over *three and a half* knots per hour, had sent the ship entirely across the Gulf of Florida, which at this point is not more than 15 miles wide, and carried her one-half that distance out of her course in seven hours. The *Pensacola*, then drawing 19 feet of water, nearly 300 feet long, and carrying one of the heaviest armaments in the navy, was forced over a reef covered by from 2 to 15 feet of water only. Inside of the reef for miles the depth of water varied from 12 to 18 feet.

The ship lay all night in this perilous position. On the following morning she was boarded by the wrecking vessels *Uequapang* and *Dolphin*, of this place, and by Capt. WM. RICHARDSON, of the United States revenue service, commanding the light-house schooner *Florida*, by whom the ship was discovered from different points, none of them having heard the guns. As the ship did not appear to leak much, Capt. MORRIS, after taking soundings, made preparations to get her off. Three large anchors, with cables and all the extensive steam power of the *Pensacola*, with the additional force of nearly 400 of the ship's company, were unsuccessfully employed till Wednesday night in their attempt to move her. They then commenced to lighten the ship, and loaded three vessels to their utmost capacity, taking off guns and stores to the amount of between one hundred and fifty and two hundred tons. With vessels at sea, guns weighing five tons were moved from one to the other without the slightest accident. The lighting completed, on Thursday afternoon efforts were renewed to move the ship, which continued unsuccessful till Friday afternoon. Up to this time the sea had been perfectly calm. Had it been otherwise the ship would inevitably have gone to pieces. On Friday noon a light breeze sprung up sufficient to give the vessel a little additional water; providentially, not enough to cause her much motion. By the application of the immense force which I have described the ship was moved, inch by inch, about six hundred feet, into water where, in her lightened condition, she floated.

The question then arose how to get the *Pensacola* to sea again. To recross the reef was out of the question. Owing alone to the great professional skill of Capt. RICHARDSON, who has had twenty years' experience on the reefs as a pilot, he was enabled to navigate the *Pensacola* a distance of fifteen miles inside the reef, in water barely sufficient to float her, and where she several times touched bottom, safely out into Turtle Bay, near Carysfoot Light-house, where she was joined by the wreckers. On Saturday, five days after she struck, the work of reloading the armament and stores was commenced, and on Sunday night the operation was completed. The damage which the engines sustained by the shock in striking the reef was temporarily repaired, and under the pilotage of Capt. RICHARDSON she arrived safely at this port at 10 o'clock yesterday forenoon. No means of ascertaining the damage which the ship has sustained is at hand, but as she does not leak much, no fears are felt of serious consequences.

TAMPA BAY.

On Jan. 27, an expedition was made up from the crews of the barks *Kingfisher* and *Ethan Allen*, blockading Tampa Bay, Fla., to surprise the inhabitants of the town. A letter from one of those concerned in the dash says:

"We took the fort, burned their barracks, and took three vessels. We left Saturday night, landed Sunday morning, marched up and drove them away. We went into the houses and cleared them out. In one of them a woman got breakfast for us—roast beef and everything we wanted. We have a woman and her little girl aboard our sloop; the husband ran away and left them. The sloop is anchored in Tampa Bay. We got as many squashes as we wanted, sticking them on our bayonets and marching down to the boats."

CAPTURE OF THE REBEL STEAMER CALHOUN.

The following extract from a private letter gives an interesting account of the capture of the rebel steamer *Calhoun*:

U. S. PRIZE STEAMER CALHOUN, OFF SOUTHWEST PASS, Friday, Jan. 31, 1862.

MY DEAR FRIEND: The past week has been one of constant excitement and arduous work for me.

On the morning of the 23d inst., at daybreak, a steamer was discovered some 5 miles distant from the ship. Her looks and suspicious movements showed her to be a rebel, and our tender was dispatched in pursuit. In less than one hour she was alongside, and found her on fire and abandoned by her crew. Boats were soon sent on board, the fire extinguished, and possession taken of her in the name of the United States.

She proved to be the Confederate steamer *Calhoun*, *alias* English steamer *Cuba*, three days from Havana, bound to New Orleans, with a valuable cargo of 300 bags of coffee, 500 cases of powder, and a large lot of medical stores and firearms. The cargo has been discharged, and will be sent North for adjudication—the vessel retained and fitted up as a gunboat.

From papers found, it appears that among her passengers was T. BUTLER KING, of Georgia, on his return from an important mission to England; and I regret exceedingly our inability to capture him also. Had it not been blowing a Norther so heavily that it was impossible to send boats up the river, we should have done so.

Her crew must have been very much scared, for they did no injury whatever to the machinery, before leaving.

The fact that this vessel was HOLLINS' flagship in his famous descent upon the vessels at the Head of the Passes in October last, makes her capture doubly gratifying.

Yesterday A. M., four rebel steamers came down the river, and some dozen shots were exchanged between the *Colorado* and one of them. Those from the rebel did not reach half way; while the *Colorado's* shells burst all around her.

I hope soon to give you thrilling and satisfactory accounts of captures and fights with the rebel steamers. I should probably have been home before this, but the prospect of active service here has restrained me. I should feel that I had but poorly performed my duty if I should leave without having seen some of the *real actualities* of this contest, though it is no fault of mine that I have not "been there."

As ever, JACQUE.

FROM THE MOUTH OF THE MISSISSIPPI.

Capt. CHARLES H. BALDWIN, Acting-Master on board the gunboat *Mercedita*, writes to his brother in Fall River, from off Pass-à-l'Outre, one of the mouths of the Mississippi, as follows:

"About every other day, one of these rebel fast boats called the *Ivy* has been in the habit of venturing down to mouth of the Pass, and taking notes, we supposed. As we draw too much water, and are not so fast, we have never attempted to chase her; consequently she had grown quite bold, and last Monday she came within the range of our Parrott gun, over which I have supervision, and the Captain says to me, 'Mr. BALDWIN, do you think you can reach her?' I had all the time since we saw her been watching her motions, and replied to the Captain that I thought I could scare her a little. 'At any rate,' says the Captain, 'try it.' I immediately got my gun to bear on her, which she no sooner saw than she began to turn tail up the 'Passe,' but a little too late; my shell went screeching through the air, and struck her just abaft of the smoke-stack, making the splinters fly beautifully. What damage we did we couldn't find out, but I'll assure you she went up the river at full speed, and we have not seen her since. The Captain complimented me on my excellent shot. We hardly thought to reach her.

Where we lay, off the mouth of the 'Passe,' it is about one hundred and twenty miles from New-Orleans. The gunboat *Winona* is in company with us blockading this 'Passe,' the *Vincennes* sloop-of-war is blockading the Northeast Passe, the *Preble* the Southeast Passe, and the steam-frigate *Colorado* the Southwest Passe. Our 'Passe' and the Southwest Passe are the two most important, there being more water than in the other 'Passes.'

About a fortnight ago we had an adventure. The look-out at the mast-head, at 4 o'clock in the morning, reported a suspicious sail in sight on our starboard bow. We slipped our chains and gave chase. They ran in shore where we could not reach them, drawing too much water; but in their anxiety to get clear of our guns, they both of them, for there proved to be two of them, got ashore. With true rebel instinct they set fire and abandoned her. We lowered our first and second cutters, armed to the teeth, each man having a Sharp's rifle and Colt's revolver, together with a cutlass. Your humble servant was in command. We pulled in as briskly as possible, but the cotton with which they were loaded had got well on fire, and it was impossible for us to extinguish it. One was a bark and the other a schooner. They had come down the river thinking to run the blockade, but instead of that they run into the jaws of Uncle 'Samuel.' Their cargo was valued at about $300,000, so they are so much out of pocket if we don't make anything by it."

—PATRICK WELCH, a private in Capt. TISDALE'S Company, Thirteenth Connecticut Regiment, while on a furlough at his home in Southington, Marion District, on Monday night, had the forefinger of his right hand cut off by his wife. He was in a state of intoxication at the time, and the alleged reason is that she was opposed to his going to the war. This maiming is a State Prison offence.

AFFAIRS IN UTAH.

Judge Kenney on the Territorial Form of Government—Miscellaneous Items.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Feb. 6, 1862.

The Deseret *News* publishes Chief Justice KINNEY'S speech *in extenso*, delivered at the close of the late State Convention, in this city. The Judge evidently thinks that the territorial form of Government, if necessary at all, is at best but a necessary evil; a thing to be endured, for a brief period, with as much patience as may be, but to be shuffled off as a useless fetter when the growing Territory feels the first down of manhood on its chin. And further, that august body, the Congress of the United States, has nothing to do, when "we, the people" of a Territory, think we are able to support ourselves, independent of the "old man" and his red cents, except to accord to us that privilege and right, and, correspondingly, modify his relations as a guardian toward us. "Taxation without representation" has been, and is now, a fruitful text for many an eloquent political sermonizer, and the Judge thinks there is something in that text too, for he essays to enlarge some on that attractive point.

As things go, it does seem apparent that Jews and Gentiles here are, more or less, under the conviction that the particular time "in the course of human events" is at hand when a change is inevitable in the fashion of Government among "this people." The "State of Deseret" expresses a decided unwillingness to "go under" any more, while two of our National officers say they think she has been under enough. When the Constitution has been ratified by the people and presented to Congress, the hitherto vexed question will be again fairly before the nation—"What is to be done with Utah? Shall she become one of the sisterhood of States, or shall she be kept out here in the cold a little longer? The people here think a good deal about this matter, and affirm that they ought to be taken in gladly, and scarcely "stand upon the order of their going" in. And if any unregenerate M. C.'s should prove so stiff-necked as to oppose the admission of "Deseret" into the Union, let such unhappy gentlemen picture to themselves the consequences of failing to receive a share in the blessings of the Mormon priesthood.

The two names for Senators in Congress are not yet definitely mentioned, and conjecture wastes itself in endeavoring to fathom the ideas of persons influential in such matters. Will two out-and-out Mormons be put forwad? Or two moderate Gentiles? Or will the matter be a compromise, and one of each class be sent? Perhaps the majority of conjectures incline to the last suggestion.

The recent extraordinary floods in the streams west of this Territory, still hold the California mails in abeyance. But it is to be hoped that the impediments will soon be out of the way, and the satisfactory conveyance of the mails be resumed. For a stoppage for such a length of time must have a very bad effect upon business at both ends of the route.

The present unhappy state of affairs in the nation appears to be exercising the minds of the red men a trifle, for WASH-A-KEEE, Shoshones Chief, having heard the rumors thereof in his own country, northeast of us, came into the city the other day to inquire into the matter a little and get posted up in the war news. His red worthiness brought in with him a horse which some of his pilfering brethren had picked up somewhere without notifying the owner.

The big ox-teams, now that the roads are hard and good, are about to recommence hauling granite for the walls of the great temple. There are two things which the Mormons seem bent upon doing—entering into the Union, and erecting their wonderful temple.

We have had another cold but light snow-storm. About two inches fell, but there is now little of it left, and we have fine working weather.

Recent advices from the country south of the Rim of the Basin, represent that the extraordinary floods of the present season have done much damage. The Santa Clara, ordinarily a stream one or two rods wide, and a few inches deep, has swelled out to the width of the Hudson at Albany. The Rio Virgin has also increased in volume correspondingly. Fort Clara, on the Clara, and Grafton, on the Virgin, are reported clean swept away, and Tounquint, at the junction of the two streams, is said to be "under water."

There is a flutter among the merchants. In addition to LIVINGSTON, BELL & Co., Messrs. J. M. BROWNE & Co. are reported selling out, and also a few minor houses. The metal dollar recedes from view, and "paper" looms up in the distance, and this is thought to be one reason of the changes.

SHOCKING CONDUCT OF A SEXTON.

Correspondence of the Detroit Tribune.

SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 30, 1862.

For two days past our usually quiet city has been thrown into a state of the wildest excitement, consequent upon the discovery of the most sickening and revolting facts that were ever brought to light in a civilized country.

Last week MORONI CLAWSON and his *confreres*, in attempting to "slip by justice," were fired upon and killed by the officers in charge. Their bodies were buried in the City Cemetery at the city expense. Two or three days afterward, a brother of CLAWSON obtained permission from the City Sexton to disinter the body and remove it to Drapersville, the residence of the CLAWSON family.

At the request of some friends, the coffin was opened, and the body was found to be in a perfect state of nudity. The brother was in a great rage, supposing that the city authorities had purposely treated the body of the dead highwayman with this shameful neglect; but on inquiry, it was ascertained that he was decently interred, and dressed in the ordinary habiliments of the grave. Suspicion at once fell upon the grave-digger, a native of Venice, named JOHN BAPTISTE. His residence was searched by the police, and a large quantity of burial clothes were found and taken possession of by the officers.

After many threats, the inhuman wretch confessed that he had carried on this nefarious practice for nine years, three of which he has been engaged as grave-digger in this city.

He is now lodged in the city jail, and the clothing which he has stripped from the dead during the last three years is spread out in the main hall of the Court-house, where hundreds of persons are now thronging, seeking for articles of grave dresses rifled from the bodies of friends, fathers, mothers, wives, husbands, and children. A more heartrending spectacle can hardly be imagined. Hundreds of shrouds, winding sheets, for old and young, male and female, some whole and some torn, in removing them from stiffened corpses, were strewn about the room. It was a sad sight, to see anxious mothers seeking for, yet dreading to find, some little garment, torn with rude, inhuman hands from their infant darlings, whom they had laid away in the tomb, never dreaming they would be disturbed until their sleeping dust should be quickened by resurrecting angels. Now and then a deep sigh, an audible sob, or a violent scream of anguish, indicated that some article of grave apparel had been recognized. Here, a widow pale and sad examining the shrouds of the full grown, and there was the bereaved mother pressing to her heart, now made to bleed afresh, some tiny stocking, little shirt, cap or dress. 'Twas a sad, sad scene; from which we were glad to turn away. The whole people are moved; a heavy gloom like a dark pall hangs over the city; sorrow has entered anew into nearly every household. The cemetery is being visited by crowds, although the weather is cold and stormy. The rich man in his carriage, the poor man on foot, the young widow, the staid matron, the old and infirm, all who have lost friends by death, seem to have an ardent desire to visit the graves that have been so ruthlessly desecrated.

The prisoner does not seem to realize the enormity of the crime committed. He seems rather to be possessed of dull and blunted sensibilities, than a corrupt and depraved heart.

The populace are much excited, and many are urging the Lynch code, but the more sober-thinking portion of the people counsel moderation and law and order. Whether the police force will be able to secure him from personal violence will be seen. He is much alarmed, and says that he expects to be killed. At the time of his arrest, the wretch had on his person two shirts that he had stripped from the dead, and which still retained the stifling, sickening scent peculiar to the grave.

THE RESULT OF EIGHT CENSUSES.—We were favored recently by the Superintendent of the Census with a copy of a tabular statement, prepared in his bureau, which, from its comprehensiveness and condensation, deserves a passing notice. The table comprises the aggregate population of each State and Territory of the United States every tenth year from 1790 to 1860, inclusive, classing in separate columns, at each period and in each State, the number of "whites," "free colored," and "slaves," and we have all these aggregates of eight different censuses in a table 36 inches by 12. We presume that the reader could hardly, of himself, begin to estimate the amount of human labor that was expended in traveling and obtaining and recording and reporting the details compressed into this space of 36 inches by 12, or the weight in tons of the vast volumes of manuscript returns from which this compendium has been reduced. Would the reader believe that these masses of figures, in manuscript, of the eight censuses would load one hundred wagons? Yet it is so, incredible as it may appear. What a labor, then, the reduction of all this to one sheet.—*Washington Intelligencer, Feb.* 19.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.—*Part I.*—Nos. Devoy *vs.* The Mayor, 1728, 2378, 2717, 3161, 3318; 3610, 4056, 4535, 4573, 4603, 4620, 4650, 4672, 4683, 4774; 4815, 4861, 4889, 4947, 4959, 5150, 5177, 5182, 5295, 5440; 5446, 5463, 5510, 5523, 5577, 5613, 5648, 5687, 5696, 5712; 5760, 5770, 5771, 5772, 5773, 5774, 5786, 5808⅜, 5830, 5845; 5862, 5865, 5891, 5892, 5903.

United States Circuit Court.

Before Judge Shipman.

In the case of John Riley, indicted for murder of a seaman on board the ship *Marathon*, the jury rendered a verdict of acquittal.

THE SLAVE-TRADE.

William Warren, the other mate of the slaver *Erie*, was brought up this morning. Judge Dean, his counsel, stated to the Court that he was satisfied that the prisoner could not be convicted under this indictment for voluntarily serving; that the prisoner stated he had been imprisoned now sixteen months, had no money to pay a fine, or pay the expenses of getting witnesses, and had therefore determined to plead guilty to this indictment, although he had been advised that he could not be convicted under it, especially as a new one could be found.

The plea of guilty was accordingly entered, and Warren was sentenced by the Court to be imprisoned eight months, and to pay a fine of a dollar.

MANSLAUGHTER ON SHIPBOARD.

Nathan H. Willett, master of the ship *Saracen*, was put on trial charged with manslaughter in killing one of the crew, named Dilion. The vessel was bound from Cardiff to Hong Kong. The evidence for the prosecution showed that the mate, named Stimpson, had a difficulty with one of the crew, named Pratt. Pratt, it appeared, was skylarking instead of attending to his work, and the mate ordered him to go up and slush down some of the rigging. He went into the forecastle to get his boots, and delayed so long that the mate got angry and went in after him, and they got into a scuffle, during which the mate was striking him with a belaying pin. The Captain coming up with a pistol in his hand, ordered the mate to stop, and told the man to run aft. Just then Dilion was heard to tell Pratt if the man struck him again, to cut him with his knife. The Captain turned and asked who said that, pointing the pistol that way. Dilion said, "Don't shoot; I have done nothing;" but the pistol went off, and Dilion fell, mortally wounded, and died next morning. The witnesses gave the Captain a good character for quietness on board ship, testifying that he would not allow the officers or the crew to swear; that he interfered to prevent disputes, and that they had never had any difficulty with him, except that on another occasion, when the mate had a difficulty with Dillon, the Captain said he would shoot them down like mad dogs, if they did not attend to their duty.

Mr. Evarts and Mr. Choate appeared for the defence.

The ground taken was that the pistol went off accidentally.

[Judge DEAN requests me to state that in his remarks on Wednesday, about Gordon's case, he meant to be understood that he had received nothing for services rendered since his sentence. He was retained as counsel in the cause in the regular way, and paid for his services on the trial.—REP.]

Contest for the office of Harbor Master—Can State Officers be Required to Reside in any particular City or County.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard without a jury.

The People ex rel Willis Patten vs. Alexander H. Shultz.—This was a controversy between Patten and Shultz as to the right to the office of Harbor Master. The relator claimed to have been appointed in February 1857, and to have continued in the discharge of his duties until February 1860, when the defendant was appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, and took possession of the relator's office.

The act under which these officers are appointed provides that nine of the Harbor-masters shall reside in New-York, and two of them in Brooklyn. The relator claims that when the defendant was appointed he resided in Fishkill, and has continued to reside at that place, and that he, therefore, never was qualified to hold the office.

The defendant claimed that the statute as to residence was merely discretionary, and, therefore, immaterial, this being a State, and not a County office. It also appeared that the defendant had resigned his office about six weeks since, and another person had been appointed in his place.

Decision reserved.

John H. White and W. P. Angel for relator; A. Oakey Hall and A. J. Vanderpoel for defendant.

Not on the Sabbath—The Place of Trial Governs the Statute of Limitations.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Barnard.

John Steward, Jr., et al. vs. *Horace C. Thurber.*—This was an action on a promissory note claimed to have been made in Michigan on a Sunday.

On the 5th day of September, 1846, the defendant with four others, all residents of Pontiac, Michigan, made their joint and several promissary note payable in four months. The note subsequently became the property of the plaintiffs. Not having been paid at maturity, Thurber, for himself and the other makers, on the 25th day of March, 1847, applied by letter to the plaintiff's agent, who was then in Detroit, to renew the note for 60 days, after payment of interest and charges. To this the agent agreed.

Thurber afterward personally saw the agent in Detroit, paid him the interest due upon the note to the 16th of March, 1847, and received from him a new note of that date for $600, at 60 days, to get signed and have returned to him. Thurber, as alleged, instead of returning the note thus given him by the agent, sent him another note for $600, signed by the parties at Pontiac, and dated on the 21st day of March, 1847, which was on Sunday.

By the statutes of Michigan, all contracts made on Sunday are void. The defence set up was that the contract for, and the note itself, was made on Sunday, and was therefore void. Also, because the statute of limitations of Michigan limited the time of commencing actions on contracts to six years. The foregoing facts appeared on the trial. The Court charged that the defendant being a resident of Michigan, and the plaintiffs of New-York, the statute of limitations of Michigan was no bar to a recovery in New-York, and that the only fact to be determined by the jury was whether the contract for the renewal note was made on Sunday, the 21st, or on the 25th of March, 1847, when the proposition of Thurber, by letter, to renew the note, was made to the plaintiff's agent, and accepted by him in the same manner.

Verdict for plaitiffs for $1,201 05, amount and interest of renewed note.

Wm. Fullerton, and Slosson & Fellows for plaintiffs; G. C. & M. Gibbs for defendants.

Court of General Sessions.

In this Court, yesterday, Recorder HOFFMAN presiding, John Garry pleaded guilty to assault and battery upon Michael Welsh, and was remanded for sentence.

William E. Jones pleaded guilty to picking the pocket of Francis Kelly of a purse containing $23, and was remanded for sentence.

The trial of Esther Kendrick, for perjury, was concluded by a verdict of "Not guilty."

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Justice White.

Hroy vs. *Dennis.*—Findings, &c., on file.

White vs. Morgan et al.—Findings, &c., on file.

COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Jenkins vs. *Thompson.*—Motion for costs in favor of plaintiff granted.

McGinnis vs. *Carlock & Osborn.*—Injunction dissolved as to defendant Osborn, but not continued as to defendant Carlock.

Downing, &c. vs. *Bloomer*, 4c.—Defendants discharged from arrest upon giving their joint and several undertakings, without sureties, $10 costs of motion, to abide event of suit.

Mondel vs. *Nelson et al.*—Papers with clerk.

Bach vs. *Kanter.*—Order refused.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....FEB. 27, 1862.

$26,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Reg.	93	50 Am. Ex. Bank	88
$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	92⅝	9 do	88⅛
2,000 do	93	10 Ocean Bank	70
40,000 do	92⅞	10 Park Bank	100
500 U. S. 6s, '81, Coup.	92⅝	10 Continental Bank	79
War Loan half-y'rly	91	20 Pacific Mail S Co	91⅛
39,000 Treas. 7 3-10 p. c. N.	99⅛	225 do	91
7,000 do	99⅛	50 do	91⅛
3,000 Ill. Cen. Bds. '77	90	1042 N. Y. Cen. R	83
1,000 Ill. War Loan	86⅛	250 do	83⅛
4,000 do	86⅜	300 do	83⅜
1,000 Mich. St. 8 w'k B.	87	300 do	83⅛
1,000 Mich. S. 7s	95	100 do	83⅛
1,000 Tenn. S. 6s, '90	61	100 do	83
11,000 do	60⅛	50 do	83⅛
18,000 do	60	50 do	83
5,000 do	60	50 do	83⅛
5,000 do	60⅛	35 Harlem R	12
5,000 do	60	100 do	11⅞
1,000 N. Car. State 6s	71	50 Cum. Coal. Pref	8
30,000 Mo. State 6s	51	300 Erie R	34⅜
120,000 do	50⅜	850 do	34⅜
35,000 do	50	550 do	34⅜
20,000 do	50⅜	250 do	34⅜
2,000 do	51	300 do	35
4,000 do	51⅛	50 do	34⅜
35,000 do	52	100 do	34⅜
5,000 do	50⅛	150 Erie R. Pref	58⅜
1,000 do	51⅛	700 do	58⅜
1,000 Virginia State 6s	60	50 do	58⅜
3,000 Cal. State 7s	86⅜	100 do	58⅞
3,000 Br'n C. W. Loan	101	100 Hudson R. R	35⅜
5,500 N. Y. Cen. 6s	97	135 do	35⅜
3,000 E. R. 1st M. Bs	106	100 do	35⅜
2,000 E. R. 4th M. Bs	85	50 Reading Railroad	44
1,000 H. R. R. 1st M	106⅜	100 do	43⅞
6,000 M. C. 8 p. C. 1st M. S. F. C. Bs	102⅛	100 do	43⅝
1,000 Har. 1st M. Bs	100⅜	96 Mh. Central R	34
1,000 N. Ind. 1st M	92	160 M. S. & N. I. R	34
3,000 C. B. & Q. R. 8 p. c. bs	99⅛	50 M. S. & N. I. G. S'k	48
3,000 M. S. & f. bonds	90⅛	100 do	48
5,000 do	90	550 do	47⅝
3,000 Ill. Cen. R. bonds	94⅛	50 do	47⅜
500 Tol. & W. Int. Bs	48	100 Ill. Cen. R. Scrip	63⅜
2,000 Gal. & C. 2d m. bs	96	300 do	63⅝
1,000 Clev. & T. s. f. bs	18	720 Clev. & Pittsb. R	18
10 Bk. State of N. Yk	87	25 Cl., Col. & Cin R	109⅜
60 Bank of Commerce	88	50 Gal. & Chic. R	68⅛
10 do	87	300 Cleve. & Tol. R	44⅜
40 Broadway Bank	125	600 do	44⅞
10 Metropolitan Bank	96	300 do	45
10,000 Am. Gold	103	50 Chic. & R. Isl. R	56⅛
5,000 do	103	50 do	56⅜
135,000 do	102⅜	100 do	56⅜
10,000 do	102⅜	50 do	56⅜
10,000 do	102⅜	50 do	56⅜
134,000 do	102⅜	300 do	56⅜
28,000 do	102⅜	23 Mil. & Pr. Du Ch. R	20⅜
5,000 do	102⅜	12 do	20⅜
10,000 do	102⅜

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 28, 1862.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

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Any person who will send us a Club of FIVE subscribers may receive an extra copy for himself, or retain Two Dollars and a Half as his commission.

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TO CORRESPONDENTS.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guaranty for his good faith.

We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

VOLUNTARY CORRESPONDENCE, containing important news, solicited from any quarter of the world; if used, will be liberally paid for.

Amusements this Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—COLLEEN BAWN.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE MACARTHY, OR PEEP O' DAY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—WILD OATS.

WINTER GARDEN—UNCLE TOM'S CABIN—SPANISH DANCES.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—COM. NUTT, THE $30,000 NUTT—LIVING HIPPOPOTAMUS, LIVING WHALE, &C., AT ALL HOURS—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES at 3 and 7½ o'clock.

HOPE CHAPEL—No. 720 Broadway—CAPT. WILLIAMS, SOUTH SEA WHALING VOYAGE.

THE WONDERS OF THE WORLD—No. 563 Broadway.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

A second order relating to State prisoners has been issued by Secretary STANTON. It provides for the appointment of two Commissioners, one from military and one from civil life—to examine into the cases of the prisoners now remaining in the different prisons, and to determine whether they shall be discharged, remain in military custody, or be remitted to the civil tribunals for trial, and designates Gen. DIX, in command at Baltimore, and EDWARDS PIERREPOINT, of this City, as such Commission—reports to be made to the War Department.

From the scene of operations in Northwestern Arkansas, we have definite though meagre intelligence. An official dispatch informs us that Gen. CURTIS is in possession of the town of Fayetteville, after having chased PRICE'S rebels across the mountains and into the Indian Territory. He also seized all their strongholds. At Mudtown, according to Gen. HALLECK'S report, forty-two National officers and soldiers were killed by eating poisoned food which the rebels left behind them.

Sixty rebels have been taken prisoners in Dent, Texas and Howell Counties, Mo., by Col. WOOD'S Cavalry, who have cleared out all the rebels in that part of the State.

It is believed at Cairo that the rebels at Columbus are engaged in destroying the fortifications by blowing them up. A heavy, rumbling explosion was heard in that direction on Wednesday. No explanation of the recent consultion between National and rebel officers, under a flag of truce, is yet given.

The Paris (Ky.) *Citizen* says intelligence has reached that place, through an officer of the army, "that the National forces took possession of Cumberland Gap, without meeting with the least resistance, and that the Seventh Kentucky Regiment and Sixteenth Ohio are at the Gap, while the Two Tennessee Regiments have passed into Tennessee." The Louisville *Journal* has advices to the 17th from Gen. CARTER'S camp at Flat Rock Ford, a few miles this side of the Cumberland Ford, and at that time no serious opposition was anticipated to our advance.

The schooner *Western Star*, Capt. CROWELL, arrived at this port yesterday, from Key West, bringing advices to the 18th inst., from which we learn that everything was quiet there, and the troops in excellent health.

Private letters from the Gulf state that the rebel schooner *Isabel* has been captured by the United States steamship *Montgomery*, Lieut. JOUETT commanding. She was formerly the *Wm. H. King*, belonging to the Light House Board. She was stolen by the rebels, and has succeeded in running the blockade several times. This is Lieut. JOUETT'S first prize since he was promoted to the command of the *Montgomery*, some time last month, for his daring expedition in destroying the privateer *Royal Yacht*, under the guns of the rebel forts at Galveston, Texas.

FROM EUROPE.

We received by the steamship *Hibernian*, which arrived at Portland yesterday afternoon, advices from Europe five days later than were brought by the *Niagara*. She left Liverpool on the 13th, and Londonderry on the 14th inst. American affairs had been debated in the British Parliament. Earl RUSSEL, in answer to a question relative to British subjects, alleged to be imprisoned by order of the American Government, intimated that great allowance was to be made for the condition of affairs in the United States; that Parliament had granted power to the British Government, in times of trouble, similar to that now delegated t the President, and that persons, under such authority, had frequently been held under arrest in England without being brought to trial. If the persons arrested had been guilty of treasonable conspiracies against the United States Government, he did not see how Her Majesty's Government could interfere. A call was made for the papers relating to the blockade, and Lord RUSSELL said they were in the printer's hands, and would soon be published. The success of the National forces at Mill Spring was looked upon in England as an important one. An order had been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships of war in commission.

The diplomatic correspondence relating to the intervention in Mexico, had been laid before Parliament. In a letter to Sir CHARLES WYKE, touching the rumor that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN would be called to the throne of Mexico, Earl RUSSELL states that if the Mexican people desire it, no opposition will be made, but that England could not be a party to forcible intervention for this purpose.

The intelligence from the Continent was not of importance.

The sales of Cotton, in the Liverpool market, for the week, footed up 54,000 bales, the market closing unchanged but firmer. Breadstuffs were steady, and Provisions declining. Consols, 93¼ for money.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, the bill providing for a National foundry and furnace was reported back from the Military Committee, with an amendment striking out the furnace. A substitute for the confiscation bill was introduced by Mr. DAVIS, of Kentucky, and ordered to be printed. The bill to increase the efficiency of the Medical Department of the Army was debated at considerable length, but was not definitely acted upon. The case of Mr. STARKE, of Oregon, was then again considered, and it was finally decided to allow him to take the oath and his seat—the vote being 26 to 19.

In the House the report of the Committee of Conference on the Civil Appropriation bill was agreed to. A joint resolution, providing that JACKSON'S Proclamation on the subject of Nullification, WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address, and the Declaration of Independence, be printed for distribution, was referred to the Printing Committee. The Upton (Virginia) contested Election case was then considered, and Mr. UPTON was declared not to be entitled to a seat. The Committee on Elections made a report in the Pennsylvania case—KLINE against VERREE—declaring that the latter was entitled to the seat. Consideration of the report was postponed. The Secretary of War was called upon for the report and correspondence of the Commission lately sitting at St. Louis, for the examination of Claims in the Western Department, and the House adjourned.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions against any more savings banks in this City were presented. A report was made against changing the Usury laws so as to allow short credits at more than the legal rate of interest. A majority report was made in favor of incorporating the State Homœopathic Medical Society. The Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill was reported complete, and ordered to a third reading. The bills limiting the dividends of Life Insurance Companies, and defining the duties of Captains of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York, were passed. The Senate will hereafter hold evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

In the Assembly, General Orders were considered in Committee of the Whole, and the bills to improve the Central Park, and authorizing the Historical Society to establish a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallery of Art, were ordered to a third reading. The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up as the special order, and debated until the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Board of Councilmen, last evening, received, through Mayor ODDYKE, several secession flags, presented by Brig.-Gen. SMITH, as part of the spoils captured at Fort Donelson. The Tax Levy was taken up, and a number of alterations made from the Comptroller's estimate.

Dr. BELLOWS lectured before the American Geographical and Statistical Society, last evening, on "The Importance of Sanitary Science as Illustrated in the Experience of Recent Wars—Abroad and at Home." He was followed by J. SMITH HOMANS, Esq., who read a paper on "The Comparative Value of the Northern and Southern portions of the United States to England in a Commercial Point of View." Both discourses were much applauded by a large and respectable audience.

A meeting was held last evening at Runk's Hotel, Grand street, Mr. OWEN W. BRENNAN in the chair, for the purpose of inducing the members of the First Fire Zouaves to return to their regiment. Mr. PROSPER M. WETMORE addressed the meeting. At the conclusion nine or ten members of the regiment came forward and re-signed their names.

Mrs. BUCKNER and the wife of Col. ROGER HANSON, of the Second Kentucky Regiment, have been permitted to go to Indianapolis, where their husbands are held prisoners of war.

The gunboat *Essex* has arrived at St. Louis, where she will be thoroughly refitted. Her boilers will be so placed as to be more thoroughly protected from the enemy's shot. Capt. PORTER, there is good ground to hope, will soon recover, as his injuries are not so severe as they were at first supposed to be.

Gen. MCKINSTRY has been released from close confinement. It is supposed that he is at liberty on paroie.

A case of some interest, as involving the question whether a residence qualification is requisite in the Harbor-masters of New-York, was yesterday heard by Justice BARNARD at the Circuit of the Supreme Court. Decision was reserved.

The Stock Market was active yesterday, with considerable irregularity in prices early in the day on the Border State Stocks. The sales of gold were the heaviest yet reported by the Stock Exchange. The price fell to 102@102¼. Exchange unsettled. London 113¼@114.

Prices of Breadstuffs yesterday generally favored buyers, yet business was not active. A fair inquiry prevailed for Provisions, as also for Rio Coffee and Black and Green Teas. Bale Hay was in demand, as were likewise Sugars and Tallow. Whisky was unsettled, closing at reduced rates. The firmness of holders of Cotton checked operations. Less extensive Freight engagements were effected. No important changes occurred in other branches of the trade.

MARTIAL LAW IN REBEL STATES.—As our armies conquer the rebels of the South, the districts and States coming into our control will of course be temporarily put under martial law. It is the law which is now supreme in Missouri, as well as (to suppress jayhawking) in the adjoining State of Kansas; it practically dominates in Kentucky, and Gen. GRANT has just declared it in force over West Tennessee. It will probably soon be extended over the whole State, until such time as a new and loyal civil Government can be put in operation. It is impossible for the National Government or the military authorities to recognize in any way the authority of the rebel Governor or the other forsworn traitors now in power in that State, just as it is impossible for them to recognize the authority of the rebel President. They were elected outside of the Constitutional provisions, and have sworn allegiance to another so-called Government. "Martial law," (says Gen. HALLECK, in his valuable work on the "Laws of War,") "derives no authority from the civil law, nor assistance from the civil tribunals, for it overrules, suspends and replaces both. It is from its very nature an arbitrary power, and extends to all the inhabitants of the district where it is in force." The enforcement of martial law, even for a brief time, will work changes in Tennessee, as it has done in Missouri, where it has been so ably and effectively administered by that eminent jurist and soldier, Gen. HALLECK. The writ of *habeas corpus* and the ordinary personal freedom and the franchises of the citizen will be suspended; hundreds of rebel newspapers will be suppressed; hundreds of rebel functionaries will be expelled from office; treason in every shape will be sternly repressed; and a quick trial and sharp punishment will follow every infringement of the martial code. This is undoubtedly a stern and an extraordinary mode of rule for the heretofore rampant rebels; but, in the interval between the advance of our army and the establishment of a legitimate government, no other law is possible.

The terms of Gen. GRANT'S declaration of martial law in Tennessee provide that it shall cease when a sufficient number of citizens of the State return to their allegiance and show a desire to maintain law and order. This, we believe and hope, will be ere a very long time. The Union element in Nashville, or at some other point, will at once be organized, and will form a nucleus round which the Unionism of the State will concentrate. As has been the case in Western Virginia and Missouri, a Convention will be called, and a new Legislature and new State officers chosen; and the State will resume all its constitutional rights along with its old position in the Union. A brief exercise of martial law will be an excellent discipline for those who have heretofore contemned and overridden all law.

Foreign Commerce of the United States, as Affected by Civil War.

The Treasury Reports for the fiscal year ending June 30, that have just reached us, possess great interest, in illustrating the effect of civil war upon the foreign commerce of the country. The total value of the imports are shown to have been $334,850,453, against $362,163,942 for 1860—a falling off of only $27,813,489. Of the imports, $46,339,611 were in specie, against $8,556,135 for 1860, showing a reduction in imports of merchandise equal to $65,602,965. The total exports were $248,505,454, against $400,122,296 for 1860. The exports of specie for the year were $23,799,870, against $56,946,851 for the year previous. The falling off in the exports of general merchandise, or produce, consequently was $138,431,861.

Such are the Treasury returns. In them the value of cotton exported is put down at only $34,051,483, against $191,806,555 for 1860; the excess in value for that year being $157,755,073. The total crop for 1860, of 3,656,000 bales, went to market, and it is probable that the value of that exported was fully up to $175,000,000, of which amount $140,948,517 was not reported to the Treasury, in consequence of the seizure by the rebels of the Custom-houses in the seceding States. The whole crop went into commerce, and the ordinary business relations between the North and the South were not discontinued till after its proceeds were distributed as fully as in former years. The falling off in the exports of tobacco was not so great as in cotton; the value of that exported for 1861, being $13,784,710, against $15,906,547 for 1860. The value of exports of Rice for the past year were $1,382,178 against $2,567,399 for the previous one. The exports of both of these articles for 1861 were probably as great as in 1860. If we assume that the value of Southern produce exported for 1861, deducting cotton, of which the crop was a short one, to equal that exported for 1860, we shal have a larger exportation for the whole country for the past year, than for 1860, with a reduction of imports, exclusive of specie, of more than $65,000,000. The large balance that was manifestly in favor of the country, resulting from its foreign commerce of the last fiscal year, explains the financial ease which has prevailed, and which enabled us to accumulate specie reserves unprecedentedly large.

The cotton went forward at a very early day at high prices. When the Southern ports were closed, they were entirely clear of produce. The demand for breadstuffs then set in, which has continued to the present moment. The exportation of these have not been affected by the war. In the meantime our imports had become reduced one-half their ordinary volume, enabling our people to meet the payment of them, for the first time, almost, in their history, with the produce of the Northern States. The value of the exports, being the products of agriculture of these States was $101,655,833 for 1861, against $18,451,894 for 1860. But no portion of the crop of 1861 went forward in that year. It is probable that the exports of domestic produce for 1862 will exceed that of 1861 by at least $50,000,000. With the exports of manufactures, and the products of the forest and the sea, and foreign merchandise reëxported, together with some portion of the tobacco and cotton crops, and perhaps the whole of them, it will be readily seen that we are likely to have the balance of trade with foreign nations still more largely in our favor for the current than the past fiscal year. The falling off in our exports, counting cotton out, will be by no means in ratio to that of our imports. The imports into the port of New-York, the great *entrepôt* of foreign commerce of the country, for the first six months of the present fiscal year, have been only $60,196,000, against $131,941,000 for the previous year. The exports from this port, of domestic produce, for the same period, were $81,810,000 the present year, against $66,990,000 for 1860. This statement clearly shows that we have been able to curtail our imports in greater ration than the reduced volume of our exports, throwing out cotton altogether—a result most remarkable and most fortunate, considering the trying position of the country. It has thoroughly disappointed the expectations of foreigners, as well as the rebels, and has shown our ability to sustain, with comparative ease, burdens which all confidently predicted would break us down.

On a great scale, the Northern States have suffered less inconvenience from the rebellion than the leading commercial nations of Europe. Great losses have been sustained by parties engaged in the Southern trade, but the mass of our people were never better employed. Whatever contributes to personal comfort was never more abundant. Never were more boundtiful crops raised than those for 1861. The stimulus to business arising from the war has, to a considerable extent, made up for the losses occasioned by it. We have no class, numbering millions, thrown out of employment by it. We have, fortunately, no one class not employed in the cultivation of the soil so numerous as not to be readily absorbed by others, in case the interest or industry to which it is devoted happens to lag, or prove unproductive. Here is the secret of our escape from those great ills that threaten the nations of the old world, a large proportion of whose populations, being trained in special employments, are utterly helpless when these prove unremunerative. As we progress with the war, our people feel its evils less and less. They have already adapted themselves to the altered state of affairs it has produced. The trials of England, on the other hand, are just beginning. Unless we speedily unlock cotton, millions of people there must starve, or be fed at public expense. With the stoppage of the cotton-mills the foreign commerce of the kingdom must be reduced rapidly in amount, with a corresponding reduction in imports and in the general prosperity of the country. Events, as they travel on, show most favorably for ourselves in contrast with other nations, in everything that relates to material welfare. We have to wait a little longer, we trust, to have a similar testimony in favor of our capacity for Government, and of our social and political systems.

The Suppression of War News.

The order of the War Department suspending the publication of news of military movements, naturally provokes the comment of the Press. The Press is the ear of the people. It collects and transmits to the popular sensorium all the passing events of the hour. When the newspaper is bidden to silence, the people is bidden to be deaf, and its censure to be dumb. The public has, therefore, its incontestible right to question this curtailment of its privileges of hearing and judging the doings of its servants. The same right belongs to the Press, that immediate servant of the people. The journals, which are looked to as the most prompt and trustworthy reporters of intelligence, maintain their repute for promptitude and accuracy, by untiring enterprise and the lavish outlay of money. At great conjoint expense, they support a system of telegraphic communication which reaches over the entire surface of the loyal section, from ocean to ocean. The NEW-YORK TIMES has its special telegraphic reporters at every point of interest, its correspondents with every division of the army. Our readers are able to judge the results of this extended enterprise. The columns of this paper have furnished the earliest and fullest intelligence of those brilliant actions which, during the last six weeks, have done imperishable honor to the soldiers of the Union, as well as to those who planned and directed their movements, and to those who gave to those movements a necessary impulse. With the entire system, which at a cost hardly less than would suffice to sustain an army, has produced results so satisfactory to the public, the order of the War Department is in conflict, and if correctly interpreted as a permanent war measure, must be fatal to newspaper enterprise. Journals whose arrangements are of the same comprehensive and elaborate character as our own, are, therefore, warranted in scrutinizing this step of the Administration with jealous eyes, and only surrendering their well-ascertained privileges upon thorough conviction that the public is best served by misinformation, and that the duty of the Press is to reverse its mission, and propagate ignorance.

The Secretary at War, we doubt not, has given due weight to considerations like these. He has not taken the step unadvisedly. We are impelled to believe that the restriction is a necessary protection to the movements of the utmost importance now making by a portion of the army, which has so long stood inactive; and that its duration will only extend to the time, which may be reached at any moment, when those movements have been crowned with victory. In this light, the order may be submitted to patiently, and even hailed as an omen of that triumph which has been so long awaited, and which is now hopefully expected. In any other light, the very general expression of discontent with which the public has received the regulation, would be well grounded, and would presently require its abrogation.

Light Draft Gunboats for the Navy.

In the recent letter of the Secretary of the Navy, asking of Congress an *additional* appropriation of $15,000,000 for steam gunboats, he says: "I propose to build most of these vessels of about *ten* feet draft of water, &c." In other words, to make them so large, and to draw so much water, that they will be wholly unable to enter any of the shallow bays, south of the Chesapeake; and to be equally unavailable for useful services on the coast of Texas and Mexico, in the China Seas, or on the east coast of South America, &c.

We are called a practical and common-sense people; but there certainly has been but little evidence of it, till within the past year, in the management and construction of our navy; and we greatly regret, therefore, to see this "*ten feet*" of evidence of the continued influence of the old-fogyism which has been as a nightmare upon its neck for thirty years past.

Its bane has been to build all the vessels authorized by Congress too large for ordinary purposes; drawing too much water for any Southern port except Port Royal and Pensacola, and supported in commission at an expense so far exceeding any services rendered, that the public were very rapidly becoming wholly disgusted with it; and especially so when it was seen, that in the Paraguay expedition, in some service in the China seas and in much on our own coasts, there was not when it was wanted, for the millions of annual cost, a *single really proper, useful and available steamer.*

We do not object to such vessels as the Secretary proposes to build; on the contrary, we cordially approve of them, as they will be quite large enough, and powerful enough, to support the honor of our flag in time of peace the world over; and most efficient as cruisers in time of war, at one-fifth the cost in either case, of employing heavy frigates, or even corvettes. But what the country now most wants for any emergency, foreign or domestic, is from twenty to thirty steam gunboats, drawing from four to four and a half feet of water; and forty to sixty drawing not over six feet. No argument is necessary to show the many uses for such vessels, in war or peace, and at home or abroad, although the smaller ones will be employed mostly, of course, in our own shoal water.

The bill making this appropriation is now before the House, (having passed the Senate unanimously,) where we hope to see it amended, so as to require the construction of these light-draft steamers. The want of them has already lost to the country more than their entire cost, in the consequent delay of our forces at Port Royal and Hatteras alone, to say nothing of other points where they are much needed.

To prevent misapprehension, it may be well to say, that the twenty-three gunboats, built during the last summer and fall, and now in the service, and most of the purchased vessels, draw too much for the many shoal waters on our coasts, and hence the delay, expense, loss of life and detriment to the cause which we so much regret. Every practical man knew such vessels were a first necessity for coast service, and they should have been the first provided, and months ago.

INSUBORDINATION IN AN UNEXPECTED QUARTER.—The *World* declines submission to the order prohibiting war news. It is remarkable that so daring a declaration of defiance and recusancy comes from a print which is not addicted to the publication of that class of intelligence.

The True Cause of Rebellion—Disparaging Discriminations.

There is this for which we all have reason to be grateful to JEFF. DAVIS, that by his Inaugural Address, he has cleared up and settled definitively that much-debated question, What was the real reason of the secession of the rebel States? At the North we have had our own views about the point. We have thought it not to be wondered at that reckless politicians, who saw the reins of power slipping from their hands, should have betaken themselves to treason and rebellion, in the hope of being able still to retain them. It was not, however, unnatural that the rebels and their allies should not assent to this view, but should place their action upon very different grounds. The difficulty has lain in their inability to agree among themselves as to the real reason of the matter any better than they could agree with us. Mr. STEPHENS said it was in order to establish freedom upon its true corner-stone of Slavery, and to get rid of that element of weakness which pervaded the ancient Constitution, in that it considered freedom as the true basis of freedom. Mr. YANCEY did not admit this. In his view, the South had rebelled on account of the tariffs which they had heretofore carried through the National Congress. Others said it was because of the Abolitionists. Others attributed it solely to the election of Mr. LINCOLN. All these conflicting views must, however, now be abandoned. JEFF. DAVIS must be considered as having a higher authority to speak upon this point than either YANCEY or STEPHENS, and in his Inaugural he has declared very explicitly what was the real cause of the rebellion. He tells us that it was because the rebels "believed that to remain longer in the Union would subject them to *a continuance of a disparaging discrimination.*" We trust that hereafter we shall hear no further discussion on this point. Mr. DAVIS' authority is the highest, and no one could venture to say that the reason which he gives is an improbable or insufficient one. If the rebels have plunged headlong into perjury and treason, into theft and murder, and all the crimes of the calendar; if they have uprooted the peace of a Continent, and brought evils upon the land which will be felt for long years in the sorrows of hearts made desolate, and in heavy burdens to be borne by our children's children; if they have prostrated the prosperity of their own section of the country and quite possibly utterly overthrown the system which, as they claimed, was the foundation of that prosperity—what are these evils, when weighed in the balance against "a disparaging discrimination?" Before this, all the crimes of the old tyrannies must "pale their ineffectual fires." Let us hear no more of them. We have learned of a yet deeper depth of atrocity than past history has told us of. Henceforth, if any one speaks of dragonnades, of conscriptions, of star-chambers and inquisitions, we shall say triumphantly, what do all these popular wrongs amount to compared with this continuance of a disparaging discrimination?

Oppression is said to make even wise men mad. Is it to be wondered at that "a disparaging discrimination" should have made the honest FLOYD a thief, and the unambitious and patriotic DAVIS a traitor and a rebel?

The Western Dead.

As time reveals the nature and proportion of the struggle at Fort Donelson, we find—contrary to our usual experience of reports of battles—that the first news understated its importance. So accustomed are we to exaggerations in the dispatches and letters relating to military operations in this war, that most people unconsciously deduct a large per centage from the accounts of every new event in our campaign. But, in regard to this first great collision of the hostile armies of the West, we find it necessary to add to all our earliest reports. Time and fuller information reveal the battle of Fort Donelson as the greatest battle fought thus far on the American Continent; a three days' desperate struggle between an assailing force of (probably) 80,000 men, and a well-intrenched defending army of from twenty to thirty thousand—the line of battle reaching for several miles—the struggle veering to and fro as positions are taken or lost—the woods and ravines echoing with the crack of thousands of rifles and the boom of at least seventy pieces of artillery on each side. Desperate sorties are made—batteries are taken, retaken and lost again—fresh regiment succeeds regiment in the fierce struggle, and in one case, a sally is made with the most determined purpose by some 10,000 men of the besieged force to cut their way through—an attack which is finally repulsed with great loss. They are three gloomy and deplorable days in the natural world—though forever glorious in our history. The tough soldiers of the West fight amid rain, and sleet, and snow: they lie down on the frozen ground or in the snow at night, and it is believed that many of the wounded are frozen to death.

They have little food or rest during those fearful days; even their blankets, as is usually the case in battles, have been abandoned, and they are exposed to all the inclemency of the season. Their naval allies are beaten back, and the attack must depend alone on them, while the enemy has a most strong and difficult position. But they never think for a moment of withdrawing, or giving up the assault. They have set themselves down before Fort Donelson to take it, and, like the true sons of the Pilgrims, as most of them are, they will not give it up till they have done it. Each common soldier knows that the whole course of American history—perhaps the life of the Union—depends on the result of those hard-fought days. The dead fall in heaps under the desperate onsets of the besieged.

In one regiment but 116 men came out of the struggle unharmed. One Captain reports that out of his company of 87 brave men only nine ever returned. The proportion of officers killed is immense. The battle is finally decided by the bayonet, and a position won which is the key of the enemy's entrenchments. The Tennessee regiments have not the slightest disposition "to die in the last ditch," or to meet a desperate hand-to-hand encounter with a force whose number their fears have so exaggerated. They have no great heart in this "unholy war," and they surrender in mass.

What our losses are on these glorious days, it is impossible yet to say. We learn that a single division—Gen. MCCLERNAND'S—count 1,500 men in killed, wounded and missing. It is said that almost every home in Southern Illinois and Indiana mourns a lost one; and that a dark cloud of grief hangs over that battle-field to thousands of Western families.

To the Nation, it is the breaking of morning after a long night of disasters. Fort Donelson determines the destiny of the Mississippi Valley, and probably the fate of this gigantic rebellion. Plain men—fathers, brothers, lovers, sons—went out from prairie farms, and Western workshops, and counting-rooms; and there, in the snow-clad ravines by the Cumberland, each by himself, offered up a life as dear to him as ours to us, for his country. They sleep in their cold shroud there, that we may enjoy comforts and privileges here. They have borne cold, and frost, and storm; they have met the fury of the cannon-blast; they have charged on the deadly breach, that we might have a free and honored Government. A thousand homes are desolate. Gray-haired fathers—sons who are the supports of widowed mothers—young men in their prime and youth, in the first flush of life, have gone forth to death on that immortal field, that they might preserve freedom, and justice, and government to their countrymen.

We should not mourn them. They have done the noblest thing that man can do. Without hope of fame or chance of reward, they have sacrificed themselves for their country. Their dust will be the seed of Liberty. On those silent graves by the banks of the Cumberland will be built up all that our posterity shall enjoy of Order, and Government, and Union; and future historians will ascribe to those wintry days of battle the success and permanency of a great and glorious Republic. Honor, then, to the Western dead! And let us not, in the enjoyment of what those brave men have won for us and their posterity, forget the mourning hearts and desolate homes which were the price of our liberties.

ENGLAND ON A PEACE-FOOTING.—The explanations which Earl RUSSELL continues to offer in the House of Lords, give renewed evidence that England is preparing for a year of peace. The British Government will not interfere with the blockade. The British Government will not in any form intervene in the American question. The British Government will not aid in imposing a monarch upon a reluctant population in Mexico. In thus refrainiug and abstaining, the British Cabinet perfectly responds to the sense of the English people, who demand peace at any sacrifice, except of national honor. To the same effect is a statement given in our Washington correspondence. The estimates both for the navy and army have been materially reduced. Both arms of service, for years carried forward on a war basis, and urged as if the great battle of Armageddon was to be fought in this year of grace, on the shores of the channel, are to be placed on a peace footing. These financial demonstrations are worth a volume of official protests and explanations. Empires which have proclaimed themselves "Peace" have been unpleasantly addicted to war; and so long as budgets bulged with inordinate estimates for armies and navies, War Ministers could hardly pass current as doves. But England and France, having both cut down their martial preparations, are entitled to credit when they assert predilections for peace, and the French Emperor only needs to withdraw his troops from Mexico to establish his claim to the beatitude of the Peace-maker.

MUNCHAUSEN.—The Chicago *Times* appears to have a *Baron Munchausen* as a special dispatch correspondent in the direction of Tennessee. His latest wonderful story relates to the town of Clarksville, but the news is not only improbable, as directly contrary to all other accounts, including the official report of Com. FOOTE to the Navy Department, but quite musty as to date. The latter states that he found the bridges near the town fired by the armed rebels, before retreating upon Nashville, against the remonstrances of the citizens. He communicated amicably with the Mayor—and Hon. CAVE JOHNSON, formerly Postmaster-General, who is, as he has ever been a Union man in sentiment—and the quiet occupation of the town was assured by the proclamation of FOOTE that he would respect private property. The gunboat expedition was welcomed by white flags, which could not have been, in the alleged absence of every spark of Union feeling. The remark attributed to Mr. JOHNSON is simply ridiculous, as well as untrue of that gentleman, who at least understands the geographical division of the loyal and rebel sentiment of his own State, to say that the Secessionists will fly to the mountains for safety! Equally ridiculous are the assertions that only one man in the town is loyal, and he sixty years old, or he would have been killed long ago, and that the rebel leaders shipped off a thousand negroes a week since!

THE LOYALISTS OF WESTERN VIRGINIA.—Accounts from Western Virginia represent the Unionists of that region as the victims of the most relentless and destructive persecution on the part of the rebel guerillas. The Congressional Committee on the Conduct of the War have, no doubt, ascertained why Gen. ROSECRANS, by putting his troops in Winter quarters, and retiring, with his Staff, to Wheeling, last November, left these loyal people to be slaughtered and plundered.

DISCHARGE OF STATE PRISONERS.—The preparations for the release of State prisoners have taken form in the selection of Gen. DIX and Judge PIERREPOINT to act as a tribunal for the summary disposition of the various cases. The choice is judicious, and the Court, so constituted, will no doubt effect a general jail delivery at an early day. The matter is one in which the Press has for the moment a profound interest.

The Death of President Felton.

BOSTON, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The death of President FELTON, at Chester, Penn., yesterday, created a profound sensation at Harvard College and in our community generally.

NEWS FROM ALBANY.

The Spring-street and Tenth-avenue Railroads—Fares on the City Railroads—The Accounts of the Treasurer and the Canal Department—Improving the Central Park—The Bill to Provide for the Public Defence, &c.

From our own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

The Railroad Committee had a session yesterday afternoon, to listen to arguments for or against the Spring-street Railroad, but, at the request of all parties interested, the case was adjourned until Tuesday, March 4, in the afternoon, when it will have its *final* hearing. Mr. COEY's bill in regard to regulating fares upon all City railroads, will have a hearing on Wednesday, the 5th of March. This bill is very sweeping; for it provides that the fare upon no City Railroad shall exceed *three cents* for any distance below Fifty-second-street, nor shall it exceed *six cents* for any distance above Fifty-second-street. Mr. CAMAC' bill, to authorize the construction of a railroad in Tenth-avenue and Forty-second-street, is set down for a hearing on Thursday afternoon, March 6. The route of the track proposed by this bill is as follows: Commencing at the ferry at the western extremity of Forty-second-street, running thence along Forty-second-street, with a double track, to Tenth-avenue; thence along Tenth-avenue, with a double track, to Twenty-third-street: thence through Twenty-third-street, with a double track, to Second-avenue; and thence through Twenty-third-street, with a single track, in connection with Second-avenue Railroad track, to First-avenue; thence along Twenty-third-street, with a double track, to Avenue A; thence along Avenue A, with a double track, to Essex-street; thence along Essex-street, with a single track, to Grand-street; thence along Grand-street, with a single track, to Goerck-street; thence through Grand-street, with a double track, to Grand-street Ferry, on the East River; thence returning through Grand-street to Goerck-street; thence through Goerck-street, with a single track, to Houston-street? thence through Houston-street, with a single track, to intersect the track in Avenue A; thence along Avenue A to Twenty-third-street; thence through Twenty-third-street to Tenth-avenue; thence along Tenth-avenue to Forty-second-street; thence along Forty-second-street to place of beginning.

The Committee have also before them a bill to authorise the laying of a railroad track in Tenth and certain other streets, and to incorporate the Tenth-street Railroad Company. The proposed route of this road is from a point near the easterly extremity of Tenth-street, by a single track, along Tenth-street, to and across Sixth-avenue, to West Tenth-street; thence along West Tenth-street to West street; thence, by a double track, along West-street to Christopher-street; thence, by a double track along Christopher-street to Greenwich-street; thence, by a single track, along Christopher-street to Greenwich-avenue; thence, by a single track, along Greenwich-avenue to Sixth-avenue; thence, by a double track, along Sixth-avenue to Ninth-street; thence, by a single track, along Ninth-street to Avenue A; thence, by a double track, along Avenue A to Eleventh-street, thence by a single track along Eleventh-street to Avenue D; thence by a double track along Avenue D to Tenth-street. No day has yet been named for a hearing upon this bill, but it will come up, probably, some time next week. It will be seen from this notice of the proceedings of the Committee, and of what they have yet to do, that the City has applied for its full quota of railroads this session, and that if the Committee do full justice to each bill, they have a Herculean task before them yet, before the session closes. It will much expedite their business, if gentlemen who represent these conflicting interests in these cases, will note the times appointed for their hearing, and be ready to present their views without asking further adjournments.

The House, last evening, considered in Committee of the Whole, a bill "to provide for the examination of the accounts of the Treasurer and Canal Department, and the securities of the Bank Department." This bill provides that the Governor, with the consent of the Senate, shall appoint three suitable persons, whose duty it shall be to examine the accounts named in the title above, and to report the result of their examination to the Legislature within two weeks of its assembling, in each year, said persons to discharge all the duties and assume the place of the Joint Legislative Committee heretofore appointed; that they shall serve respectively, one, two, and three years, deciding their respective terms by lot; that the Governor may fill vacancies during the recess of the Legislature, that the compensation of these examiners shall be three dollars per day for the time spent in the discharge of their duties, provided the aggregate amount of the compensation of each one shall not exceed in the aggregate two hundred and fifty dollars. Objections were raised against the bill, because it indirectly transfers from the popular branch of the Government to the executive, duties which peculiarly belong to the former, and because its only result is to supplant the present Commissioners by new men. Explanations of the history of this commission did away with the latter, while an amendment was offered that the Legislature, at its present session, shall elect these persons by joint ballot, to meet the former. The amendment was adopted, and as amended, the bill was recommended to the House for passage. The House also had under consideration various other bills, but wholly of a local character, and at half-past nine in the evening adjourned until this morning. The Senate held no evening session.

The House this morning, in Committee of the Whole, had under consideration a bill to improve the Central Park, which was ordered to the third reading without objection. This bill authorizes the Central Park Commissioners to set apart and appropriate to the New-York Historical Society the old New-York State Arsenal, together with such grounds adjoining as they may think proper, for maintaining therein by the Society a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallery of Art. Section second provides that the expense of fitting up this building shall be borne by the Society, and shall have the right to add to, enlarge or rebuild the present building, the plan of a new building having been first submitted to and approved by the Commissioners.

Section third provides that the museum and gallery shall be open to the public, under proper regulations made by the Society and approved by said Commissioners. Section fourth provides, that the evidence of this appropriation to these purposes shall be a resolution passed by the Board of Commissioners, duly acknowledged by its President and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York. Section fifth provides that so long as the Society shall maintain this museum in the buildings and grounds set apart or erected for its occupation, they shall remain in their possession free of charge; but if at any time they discontinue the museum and gallery, then the possession of the building and grounds shall revert to the Park, for its legitimate uses—the Society, however, being permitted to remove their museum and gallery of art, and all its other property.

They also had under consideration a bill in relation to exempting the real and personal property of the Vassar Female College from taxation. This institution, situated at Poughkeepsie, was endowed by MATTHEW VASSAR with some $400,000 in real and personal property. Mr. PORTER, of Niagara, as Chairman of the Committee on Schools and Colleges, said that in view of the gratuitous endowment, the beneficent results anticipated, and the policy of the State heretofore, as shown by precedents, the Committee were decidedly in favor of the exemption of the property from taxation. Mr. SCHOLEFIELD thought two hundred acres of land rather a large promenade for a few young ladies, and opposed the bill. He thought that now, when the State was too poor to pay its debts without onerous taxation, it was no time to exempt a wealthy institution from taxation, especially when so much of its property was in real estate, which could not be used directly in the promotion of the objects of the institution; and he said he had yet to learn that it was a charitable institution, intended to afford a free education, and that its wealthy founder would be unable to sustain it if its property is not exempted.

Mr. VASSAR made a free gift of the property to a Corporation, and the property and its control have passed from his hands into those of the Trustees appointed by that Corporation. To ask him, therefore, to sustain the institution further, is simply to say to him: "Having given $400,000 outright, perhaps you will be willing to give more, rather than see that lie useless." That the State is in debt, and unable to pay creditors who have, in reality, been benefited by having it become their debtor in the construction of great public works, is no reason why it should neglect its educational interests by a simply negative support, such as consenting to forego a small quota of its taxes implies. Furthermore, it has heretofore been believed that land might be used for other purposes than a promenade; it may be worked, and its products turned into money for the payment of expenses of any kind; or it may be rented, and the rents become as available as personal property for all the uses of such an institution. Finally, the whole quota of said object in the $500,000 is but $62,500, not quite one-eighth of the whole sum involved.

At 12 o'clock the Committee proceeded to the consideration of the "special order" of the day, viz.: the bill for the public defence. I sent you a very full synopsis of this bill several days since, when a preliminary skirmish was had, just to try the mettle of the House upon its passage. Mr. ALVORD moved to strike out the whole bill except the first, fifth, tenth and twelfth sections. The effect of this amendment is to reduce the scope of the bill, to appointing Governor, Lieutenant-Governor and Comptroller a commission of public defence, empowering the Governor and either of the other Commissioners to act in the absence of the other, authorizing them to procure arms, accoutrements and ammunition sufficient for the effectual arming of the State Militia and appropriating $2,000,000 for this purpose. Mr. PIERCE took the floor in favor of the original bill, showing by quotations from manifold authorities, the necessity of some action arising from the defenceless condition of New-York Harbor, the Northern frontier and the main lines of connection between East and West and from the enormous preparations inaugurated by England, when only a short time since, the war cloud loomed above the horizon. He referred also to the naturally hostile position of the great European Governments and the increased dislike arising from the distresses among their inhabitants, caused by the existence of the civil war in our midst. He contended that even now, when the *Trent* affair is settled, all causes of war have not been removed. New complications are constantly arising, and must continue to arise, so long as the war continues. He believed that the haughty and overbearing position of England and other European Governments toward us, in regard to our blockade, the sinking of stone fleets, and their intervention in Mexico, and our own yielding position in many of these cases arises from our state of unpreparedness and a sense of conscious lack of preparation. The surest way to prevent war is to be prepared against it, and he referred to these manifold sources of disquietude only to impress more fully upon the minds of members the desirability of taking such action as will enable the State to roll back the tide of war from our rivers, valleys and frontiers, whenever it shall surge up against them.

The speech, as a whole, evinced much preparation and much ability, as an argument for *some* action, but it failed to take hold strongly upon the details of this bill and to show the necessity for the *special* action contemplated by it. It did not, therefore, have that pertinency to the subject in hand by which its careful array of facts and quotations, and their skillful molding into a connected argument, would have been wielded with their full power in favor of the bill. It demonstrated clearly and ably our defenceless condition and the dangers that it invites and creates, but having gone thus far, it failed to show that the provisions and details of the bill under consideration were those *best* fitted to remedy the evils and remove the dangers.

When Mr. PIERCE concluded it lacked but a short time of the hour appointed for a recess until evening. Therefore, Mr. ALVORD in commencing his reply, did it with the understanding that he would give way at any time for a motion to report progress. He began by saying that he considered the bill as it now stands an act of secession, as it might be called, for its assumption by the State of powers guaranteed by the National Constitution to Congress alone, and not delegated to the State Government, were in its own Constitution. He expressed himself willing to vote for any bill to loan the National Government any sum necessary to construct needed fortifications, but he was opposed to what he considered going without the purview of both State and National Constitutions. He avowed himself a Strict Constructionist, and claimed that actual war must exist, and actual insurrection must be raging, before it would be lawful to raise money to defend the State or put down rebellion. He contended, moreover, that, while engaged in a war to preserve the Constitution, it would be the height of folly to do anything ourselves in transgression of it. Mr. STETSON asked if he thought the State had a right to buy cannon, and then no right to mount them? Mr. ALVORD, in replying, spoke of the efficiency of flying artillery in contradistinction to siege artillery or mounted cannon, and contended that, under his amendment, the bill would empower the proposed commission to purchase this and train the militia in its use, while it should be our policy in a war along our border to transfer the scene of conflict to the other side of the St. Lawrence, and surround the State with a cordon of living men, rather than frowning breastworks and fortifications. When he had reached this point in his argument the hour for the recess came round, and the House was adjourned until this evening, when the discussion will be renewed.

The bill under discussion is a very strong and radical one, and confers very extensive powers upon the Commission created, and places the large sum of $5,000,000 at their disposal, under only comparatively limited conditions. I think it will be modified considerably before it passes, though the majority will scarcely be prepared to go to the full length of Mr. ALVORD's criticisms and positions. H.

THE STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Mr. RAMSEY presented petitions against any more Savings Banks in New-York.

The Committee reported adversely the bill to allow the negotiation of personal securities at short credits at more than the legal rate of interest.

The report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

The Committee also reported adversely the bill to regulate the fees of Sheriffs.

The report was agreed to and the bill rejected.

Mr. SMITH made a majority report in favor of the incorporation of the State Homœopathic Medical Society.

Mr. FREER dissented from the report.

Mr. MURPHY reported complete the Brooklyn Charter Amendment bill, which was ordered to a third reading.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. CONNOLLY—To authorize attorneys in adjoining States to practice in this State.

By Mr. WOODRUFF—To authorize the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad to lay rails of less weight than required by the General Railroad law.

By Mr. SMITH—To amend the law relative to obtaining juries in summary proceedings.

BILLS PASSED.

Relative to dividends of Life Insurance Companies.

To define the duties of Captain of the Port and Harbor-masters of New-York.

The Senate then agreed to holding evening sessions on Tuesdays and Thursdays.

Bills on the general calendar were taken up in Committee of the Whole.

The following were ordered to a third reading: Concerning the liability of husband and wife; relative to the construction of the Kings County Courthouse; to amend the Brooklyn Charter.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent use of stamp-labels and trade-marks was taken up.

On motion of Mr. TOREY, amendments were adopted providing that defendants in actions under the act shall be compelled to testify.

The bill was then submitted to the Judiciary Committee.

On the bill to confer additional powers on the Metropolitan Police, relative to the inspection of steam boilers, after opposition by Mr. CONNOLLY, progress was reported.

The bill to provide a tax on dogs and for the pay of damages inflicted by dogs upon sheep, Mr. HUTCHINSON moved to reduce the tax to fifty cents.

Messrs. BELL and WILLARD apposed the amendment, which was lost.

On motion of Mr. MURPHY, the County of Kings was excluded from the operation of the act.

Progress was reported on the bill.

No other matters of interest were acted on.

Adjourned.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The Speaker appointed the following Select Committee on the Game laws: Messrs. Hall, Alley, Phelps, Andrews and Scholefield.

This being general order day, bills on the calendar were taken up in their order in Committee of the Whole.

The following bills were ordered to a third reading:

To improve Central Park, New-York.

Authorizing the Historical Society to establish and maintain a Museum of Antiquities and Science and a Gallery of Art in the State Arsenal building.

The bill to provide for the public defence was taken up at 12 o'clock.

Mr. PIERCE made an elaborate speech in favor of the bill, taking ground that there was danger of foreign intervention, and giving a history of the recent actions of the English Government toward this country to show the probability of that nation involving us in war.

The Assembly met at 7, and renewed the consideration of the bill to provide for the public defence.

Mr. ALVORD concluded his remarks, taking ground against the constitutional power of the State to raise money for public defence except in imminent danger of invasion. He agreed that the fortification of the borders was useless to prevent invasion from Canada, unless an unbroken line of defences could be built along the frontier. The defence of the State must rely on the breasts of the millions of freemen ready to spring forward to repel any invasion. But he did not believe there ever could be any danger of the invasion of this State. If we should ever go to war with England, we should carry it on to the soil of Canada, and overrun that country, though every stronghold in it bristled with British troops. He believed the bill was concerted when it was thought there could be no peace except by agreeing to a separation, and when it was deemed necessary for New-York to stand in a position to protect her own rights. Now, within a few days, all fear of separation would disappear, and with it all apprehensions of a foreign war. When peace was restored, the time might soon arrive when we should desire to drive every vestige of foreign power from this continent, but there was no fear now of invasion. The roar of the British lion had been loud at one time, but it had grown softer and softer until it became as mild as the voice of a sucking dove. He denied that the *Trent* affair or the permission of British troops to pass through Maine was an evidence of the weakness of the Government. In the former case we were in the wrong, and we would have been unworthy of respect if we had not remedied the wrong. In the latter place the permission was evidence of confidence in our own strength to repel any invading foe.

He closed with an eloquent tribute to the gallantry of our citizen soldiery, and expressed confidence in their ability to defend our soil.

Mr. STETSON replied in an extended and able argument, maintaining the constitutionality of the bill. It was absurd to claim that the State had no right to raise money to repel invasion until the foot of the invader presses our soil. Then defence would be too late. The Legislature was the sole judge as to the imminence of the danger of invasion and the necessity of defence. He reviewed the action of England, and argued that there was danger of war with that Power; but, under any circumstances, the State of New-York should be put in a proper position to defy every threat and resist every foe. He expressed a fear, from conversations he had heard, not from the gentleman from Onondaga, (ALVORD,) but from others, that the opposition to the bill had its origin in a desire to revive old parties, and that it would disappear if the control and direction of the work contemplated by the bill was in other hands. He stood aloof from all party when the safety and honor af the country were concerned.

Mr. BYRNE spoke in favor of the bill.

After a reply by Mr. ALVORD, progress was reported on the bill, and it was made the special order for Saturday, after reading the journal.

Primary Elections in New-York.

The bill noticed by Mr. CODDINGTON, to regulate Nominating Conventions and Primary Elections in the City of New-York, provides as follows:

SECTION 1. Conventions for the nominations of all officers to be voted for by the people of the City and County of New-York, shall assemble on the Tuesday fortnight preceding the ensuing election.

SEC. 2. At least ten days before such assembling, the Mayor shall by public proclamation designate the offices to be filled, the time and places where such Nominating Conventions are to be held, and the distinctive names of the organizations proposing to convene for such purposes.

SEC. 3. Whenever a new political organization design to place candidates before the people for the coming election, notice of such intention shall be reported to the Mayor in writing, with the names and objects of such organization, before the issuing of such proclamation, in order that such organization may be embodied therein.

SEC. 4. The Electors of every Election District in each Ward shall assemble in the said several Election Districts, between the period of the Mayor's Proclamation and the time appointed for the assembling of the Nominating Conventions, for the purpose of electing delegates to the Convention for nominating candidates to be elected for Ward, or for electing Ward delegates to the general City Conventions for nominating candidates for the general City officers and for the general State Conventions, or for Wards or parts of Wards, to elect delegates to nominate candidates for Congressional, Legislative, Aldermanic, Councilmanic or School Districts, as the same may be in order at the time for the assembling of such nominating Conventions.

SEC. 5. When State Conventions are ordered to be held at any time previous to the period specified in the fourth section for the election of delegates to the Conventions for the City and County of New-York, the Mayor shall issue a separate proclamation for the assembling of the City Conventions to elect delegates to such State Convention, at least ten days before the time specified for the assembling of such State Convention.

SEC. 6. The people assembled in each election District according to their distinctive party organizations, shall choose by ballot or *viva voce* as they may see fit, five delegates to each Ward Convention, for the nomination of all offices to be filled for Wards. Ten delegates to each Ward Convention that is to select delegates for the general City Conventions to nominate general City officers or to elect delegates to general State Conventions, and ten delegates to each Ward Convention, who are to select delegates for any Congressional, Legislative, Aldermanic or School District, when the same shall embrace more than one Ward.

SEC. 7. The Inspectors of elections for each poll District shall attend, in person or by deputy, each nominating Convention whenever and wherever held in his District, and upon taking the vote for any delegate or candidate in such Convention, the said Inspector or some person by him designated, shall proceed to call the entire registry roll of the electors for such District, and shall keep the record of the same, and of the names of all the electors who did or did not vote at such primary meeting or meetings.

SEC. 8. Upon the day of the election, the Register shall keep before him the entire list of the electors of his district, and whenever an elector shall present his vote to fill an office for which it shall appear by the record of the inspector he had no part in selecting a delegate to nominate, or was in no convention to nominate any candidate for such office, said electors vote to fill any such office shall be refused; and if it shall appear by said inspector's record, neither voted for any delegate nor acted in any nominating convention for the selection of candidates for any other office to be filled at the said election, then the said electors vote shall be refused for any and all of said offices to be filled at said election, and, in addition thereto, said delinquent elector shall forfeit the sum of five dollars for such general neglect of his duty as a citizen, unless said elector shall satisfy the inspector or inspectors of such election district of his inability to attend through sickness or necessary absence from the City and County of New-York.

All inconsistent acts are repealed.

MR. S. L. M. BARLOW AND THE TRIBUNE

A Statement from Mr. Barlow.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A most gross and unjustifiable attack upon me appears in to-day's *Tribune*. While I admit that my "private acts are of little importance" to any one but myself, yet I feel bound to correct the false statements of the article in question.

I have already explained my connection with the incorrect report of Mr. STANTON's remarks, and on that subject do not think anything further necessary. I was not an "actor" nor was I present at the WENDELL PHILLIPS meeting.

The statement that "He was, with MALCOLM IVES, lately imprisoned, &c.," is evidently intended to convey the impression that I had been arrested. This is simply an atrocious falsehood.

If any one has ever stated, "authoritatively" or otherwise, that I "affixed Mr. PHELPS' name to that manifesto without his authority or consent," he is an infamous slanderer, and whoever has so said has made a false statement. I did not sign Mr. PHELPS' name, or authorize any one to do so, to the document in question.

It is true that I was informed of the views of the leading Secessionists from the time of Mr. LINCOLN's election to his inauguration. Whatever information I had, of every character, was made public by me, day by day, and based upon it I urged the necessity of action by Congress in the Winter of 1861, and by the Peace Congress, to avert the war in which we are now engaged. I devoted months to this object, in concert with hundreds of the most prominent and prtriotic citizens of the North of all shades of political opinion, men who believed that our country was of more consequence than any mere party organization, but unfortunately we failed in our efforts. It is not true that I sympathized with the movements of the Southern leaders, or that I "avowed myself their friend or coöperator until the uprising of the North rendered such avowals dangerous."

On the contrary, from November until the fall of Sumter I did all in my power to prevent secession, and in a correspondence with many who have since been the leaders of the rebellion, I urged the absolute necessity of *one* Government over all the States, and repeatedly assured them "that the first blow struck by the South at Mr. LINCOLN's Administration, whether by resisting the civil authority of the Federal Government, or by a collision between State and Federal troops, will unite the whole people of each section against the other; that platforms and theories, party ties and private friendships will be set aside in an hour, and our whole people will be at once engaged in a strife the parallel with which is not even to be found in history."

If I remember, the views of the *Tribune* early in November, 1860, differed from my own, as they have at all times since. I believed in the absolute necessity of the Union. On the 27th of that month I wrote to a gentleman then in the Senate, having, as I believed, great weight with the Southern leaders, a letter from which the following is an extract:

"I am satisfied that *peaceable secession* cannot be accomplished. We shall probably disagree at the outset, but even if a plan of separation could be devised, sufficiently palatable to the Northern States to induce them to submit to a dissolution of the present Government, you may be certain that questions will arise between the two Governments which will lead to war and in any such contest the North and Northwest will be victors. If a revolution takes place at the South and a feeling is appealed to at the North as to the necessity of the enforcement of the law or the rights of the North, you will find that the whole North is nearly unanimous and that personal interest will not control the action of New-England or New-York. What will be agreed to in my judgment is this. A convention to alter the Constitution, so that the just rights of the South shall be maintained *by the Constitution itself*, and forever removed from the arena of politics in Congress. GREELEY of the *Tribune* and his set of practical Abolitionists will oppose any compromise whatever. They are Secessionists in fact equal to our friends in South Carolina in the rashness of their plans. They hope that the Union may be dissolved so that they may be freed from the trammels of the Constitution and be at liberty to continue their warfare against Slavery in a manner more effective than they are able to do in the Union. All these things ought to weigh with those who are not wild with the theory of a new Southern Confederacy, as an economic question. With them, nothing can have weight, but they and their constituents will find, when, I fear it will be too late, that in escaping from evils which may be remedied in the Union, they have embraced those which will strangle them and their ideal Utopia."

On the same day I wrote to one of the prominent men now active in the rebel Government, as follows:

"The success of Mr. LINCOLN does not show, as has been asserted, that the Anti-Slavery feeling predominates. Thousands in this State, voted for him, believing with you that it was high time the issue should be met, and that in this way only could the Union be preserved. I notice what you say as to your unwillingness to part with true friends at the North and your plea of self-preservation. When the millions of the North who have hitherto acted with you, find that their interests are wholly forgotten, and that in the haste to escape from their company, in order to organize a new Utopia, without even an opportunity for determining whether your complaints can be looked into, and your wrongs righted, I am afraid you will find a unanimous North against the United South, and that in the state of political feeling thus engendered, it will be many years before the economic questions which are involved will be calmly considered by either party. If, after an effort to reconcile existing differences through the medium of a Convention, we find that it is necessary to part company, it is barely possible that the separation may be accomplished peaceably and under such guaranties as will prevent immediate quarrels. But carry to their legitimate end the measures which have been inaugurated at Charleston, and which are threatened in other States, and civil war, in regard to which it is not wise now to speculate as to which section will be victorious, is inevitable."

On the 11th of December, 1860, I wrote to a gentle man, now a member of Mr. DAVIS' Cabinet, a letter urging a National Convention, in which I said:

"Now if this is done, can the representatives of the South in Congress reject it and break up the Government? I cannot believe they will, because they can gain nothing by that course of any consequence in comparison with the dangers and necessary evils which will surround the new Government for a generation. *But peaceful it cannot be*, if fair compromise is rejected.

Such a course will inevitably result in a *united party at the North*, and civil war, the end of which no man can foresee, will surely follow. You may ask, How will this be brought about? Let Virginia and Maryland secede, and it will be claimed that the District of Columbia belongs to the South, and that consequently Mr. LINCOLN shall not be inaugurated at Washington. Men must be blind who do not see in this an immediate cause for war. I believe that in ten days, two hunured thousand men from every State and city in the North will undertake to uphold Mr. LINCOLN, and see that he is inaugurated at the capital, and the attempt to defeat this would tend, more than any other cause that I can think of, to break down all existing party divisions at the North, and when this is accomplished, the future of both sections will be a fearful one."

On the 31st December, 1860, I was seriously alarmed and on that day wrote to a high public officer of our Government expressing my anxiety, lest "in the event of failure to secure favorable legislation in Congress, they will carry their measures to the verge of revolution; nay, even to the commencement of an actual war upon the Government," and urged the necessity of at once "garrisoning the most important Southern forts, and furnishing them with supplies and ammunition. No State has the right to object to this. New-York holds the same right as to the forts at the Narrows that Louisiana does in relation to Forts St. Philip and Jackson; but I can see if this course is deemed expedient it must be followed without the cooperation, and perhaps, without the knowledge of some of the Cabinet. Gen. SCOTT could do it quietly in a month's time."

Fortunately, this correspondence was known to all my intimate friends while it was in progress, and I could, if necessary, multiply extracts of the same character, almost indefinitely.

It was continued until the breaking out of the war. I urged these ideas and no others upon all the Southern men with whom I supposed I had influence, and I never coöperated with them or aided their designs. From the commencement of the war my correspondence with the South ceased. I know nothing of the views or wishes of those who were once my political friends except what I learn from the newspapers.

It is true that I paid Mr. BENJAMIN's dues at the Club in order that he might resign free from debt to the Club. I voted to accept his resignation, which was done. The only communication which I had with him on the subject was that I wrote him an open letter asking him to pay the amount thus advanced to our wounded prisoners captured at Manassas, then in Richmond. This, if he received my letter, I have no doubt he did, though I have no reply from him. I acted in this matter precisely as I should have expected him to act for me under similar circumstances in New-Orleans.

As to my having been under the surveillance of the police, I can only regret that, after having succeeded in preventing my partner from mobbing WENDELL PHILLIPS, that so efficient a body of public officers were not more profitably employed. This fact, coupled with that of my present liberty, is a gratifying testimonial of good character.

The attempt to make Gen. MCCLELLAN responsible for political views falsely attributed to me would be wicked were it not simply absurd. I do not think that he knows my political sentiments, nor do I know that he has any *political* opinions whatever at this time. I know that he devotes his whole time to the duties of his command. I know him to be a sincere patriot, and I believe that he will, aided by the hearty coöperation of Secretary STANTON, succeed in re-establishing the authority of the Federal Government.

It is not true that I was his guest, and lodged at his house during my recent visit in Washington, nor have I said so, although I was his guest some months since, our personal and business relations having been of an intimate character for many years.

In conclusion, I wish simply to say that I still believe in the *necessity* of one Government over all the States, and in our ability to reëstablish such a Government. SAMUEL L. M. BARLOW.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 28, 1862.

Death of Professor Felton.

CORNELIUS C. FELTON, the President of Harvard College, whose death is announced by telegraph this morning, was one of the most eminent living Greek scholars—a man of extraordinary natural powers and of wonderful attainments in classical learning. His loss will be deeply deplored by scholars everywhere, as his name was one of the few known over the wide world, and his learning and virtues were universally admired. To the College over which he presided, and to American learning, the loss will be irreparable, while in the groves of Greece itself, of which country he was for some time a resident, he had many admirers and friends. He was born in Newbury, Mass., in 1807; graduated at Harvard in 1827; was appointed tutor in 1829, and Professor of Greek in 1832. In 1834 he was appointed Eliot Professor of Greek Literature, the duties of which place he continued to discharge until recently, when he was chosen President of the College in place of Dr. WALKER, resigned. He published many classical works—an edition of HOMER; an edition of the *Clouds*, of ARISTOPHANES; editions of the *Panegyricus*, of SOCRATES; of the *Agamemnon*, of ÆSCHYLUS, and of the *Birds*, of ARISTOPHANES; a Greek Reader, and aided also in the publication of a work on classical studies. He translated, edited and published also many valuable works on scientific and historical subjects, and made numerous contributions to periodical literature. In 1853 he visited Europe, and again in 1858, on account of his impaired health. Prof. FELTON was a member of the Massachusetts Board of Education, and one of the regents of the Smithsonian Institution. In social life he was very much beloved. He was open-souled, generous and hospitable; and his Homeric banquets are mentioned by more than one eminent traveler. In his loss, American classical learning loses its most illustrious ornament, and the world loses an honorable, a virtuous and a noble man. He died in Chester, Pennsylvania, at the house of his brother, the President of the Philadelphia and Baltimore Railroad.

Only Once.

Only Once is the unique title of a collection of original papers, published for the benefit of the New-York Infirmary for Women and Children. Originally it was intended to make a cheap pamphlet of the work, but the eminent names that appeared in the list of contributors, justified an increased expenditure, and the result is before us, in a vision of tinted paper, that will bring gladness to centre tables. Mr. PUTNAM has contributed four excellent plates, that enable the little work to outshine the majority of annuals—so far as illustration goes. There are steel-plate portraits of BRYANT and JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL; one of Mrs. C. M. SEDGWICK, engraved from a drawing made by FREDERIKA BREMER herself, and now for the first time published, and a fine view of Florence. Bryant, Whittier, Lowell, Page, Rose Tenny, Phœbe Carey, Bayard Taylor, Edna Dean Proctor, and a score of other well-known writers contribute original papers. And the price at which all this is sold, is written modestly down—"25 cents." Surely, there are few who cannot afford this sum, in such a cause, for *Only Once*. It is sold at the fair for the benefit of the Infirmary, now in course, at Dodworth's Hall. The entertainment provided at the fair is more varied than is usual on such occasions—the entertainment being varied by readings and recitations. It is open throughout the day and evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Mr. GOTTSCHALK, whose success has accumulated with his performances, will give, to-night, under the able direction of Mr. GRAU, and, with the latter gentleman's ample resources, a grand gala performance. The programme opens with DONIZETTI's opera of "Lucia," in which Miss KELLOGG will sustain, for the first time, the *rôle* of the heroine, Messrs. BRIGNOLI and MANCUSI appearing in the other characters, with Mr. MAX MARETZEK as conductor. Mr. GOTTSCHALK will introduce several novelties. The evening promises to be one of the most pleasant that we have had this season.

Affairs at Bermuda.

The British man-of-war *St. George*, 91 guns, has left Bermuda with Prince ALFRED, of England, on board. Prince ALFRED has gained for himself many friends in the navy during the time he has been cruising round the West Indies and the American Coast. The English fleet at Bermuda, under the command of Sir ALEX. MILNE, were as follows:

The Nile	91	The Rinaldo	30
The Tiger	91	The Racer	17
The Hero	91	The Landrail	6
The Agamemnon	91	The Medea	6
The Immortalite	51	No. of guns	474

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, No. 778 is published THIS MORNING, and may be had at the counter, in wrappers, ready for mailing. It contains the LATEST INTELLIGENCE up to the moment of going to press. In addition, will be found, a graphic letter from our correspondent with the Burnside Expedition, and letters from other divisions of the army.

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH—The Inaugural Address of Jeff. Davis, and a Description of the Attending Ceremonies—Gen. Johnston's Report of the Battle of Manassas, and a variety of other interesting intelligence.

THE TRANSATLANTIC NEWS—With Letters from our Foreign Correspondents, and Copious Excerpts from the BLUE BOOK, embodying the Correspondence between the Rebel Commissioners and Her Majesty's Government.

An interesting Personal Narrative of Prison Life in Richmond.

Account of an Interview with the Fort Donelson Prisoners, and their anxiety to return to Allegiance.

A Picturesque sketch of the change effected by the late rains in the Chorographical features of California.

LEADING ARTICLES on the current topics of the day.

THE PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS IN FULL.

A CAREFULLY-PREPARED SUMMARY OF THE NEWS, both Rebellion and General, of the Week.

ITEMS OF DOMESTIC AND AGRICULTURAL INTEREST—Compiled from sources, many of which are in accessible to the American Reader.

A PAGE OF CAREFULLY-PREPARED COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE, containing full reports of the markets and the latest quotations.

Whooping Cough, or Coughs with Children.—"*Brown's Bronchial Troches*," or Cough Lozenges, are efficacious with children laboring from this disorder. Hoarseness or other affections of the chest, having a soothing influence, assisting expectoration, and preventing an accumulation of phlegm, which often causes a sense of suffocation so common with this cough.

$200,000 First Mortgage 7 per Cent. Bonds of the GALENA AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, having twenty years to run, for sale at this office.

L. W. JEROME & CO.,
No. 46 Exchange-place.

I beg leave to announce to the ladies of New-York, that I shall have the honor to introduce, on SATURDAY, March 1,

THE ANKLET,

a beautiful design for the protection of the ankle—giving support and strength, besides making an elegant finish to the top of the boot. Every lady should have a pair who desires to be well dressed for promenade.

W. H. JEFFERS, No. 573 Broadway.

The Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company manufacture Shuttle or Lock Stitch Machines, as well as their celebrated Grover & Baker Stitch Machines, and those who purchase at their establishment, No. 495 Broadway, can take their choice of either stitch, and have the privilege of exchanging if not suited.

Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, No. 2 Vesey-st., opposite the church. All kinds of Trusses, Supporters, (Military Shoulder Braces and Dr. Wadsworth's Uterine Elevator,) Elastic Stockings, and Mechanical appliances for Deformities. (A female attends ladies.)

Hill's Hair Dye, 50 Cents, Black or Brown, best in use. Infallible Unguent, for the growth and beauty of the Hair. Depot No. 1 Barclay-st., and sold by all druggists. Inimitable cutting of hair and whiskers at No. 1.

Zouave Anklets, Something New for the Ladies, with Balmorals and Button Gaiters and India-rubber Boots and Shoes for Ladies, Misses and Children, at MILLER & CO.'S, No. 387 Canal-st.

MARRIED.

HOWELL—FERGUSON.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 20, at the residence of the bride's father, No. 746 Washington-st., by Rev. John Brash, ALEXANDER HOWELL to ANNE FERGUSON, daughter of Alexander Ferguson, all of this City.

CARROLL—JOHNSON.—In this City, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, Dr. ALFRED L. CARROLL and Miss LUCY A. JOHNSON, both of this City.

ATKINS—OLIVER.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Feb. 26, by Rev. A. H. Mead, THOMAS J. ATKINS to EMMA OLIVER, youngest daughter of John Oliver, Esq., all of Brooklyn.

GIFFORD—SMITH.—In Newark, N. J., on Thursday, Feb. 27, by Dr. Rev. Neville, GEORGE E. C. GIFFORD and JENNIE E., daughter of E. C. Smith, all of Newark, N. J.

DIED.

DUGAN.—In this City, on Wednesday afternoon, Feb. 26, Mr. GILBERT DUGAN, in the 39th year of his age.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 67 Greene-st., on Sunday, at 1 o'clock P. M., March 2. His friends are respectfully invited to attend, without further notice.

RICH.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, PHILIP FAIRBANKS, infant son of Effie T. and Josiah Rich, Jr., aged 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from No. 37 Bank-st., this day, (Friday,) at 2 o'clock.

WINTER.—In this City, on Thursday, Feb. 27, GABRIEL WINTER, in the 78th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 120 West 14th-st., on Saturday morning, March 1, at 11 o'clock. His remains will be taken to Flushing, L. I., for interment.

FAULKNER.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, EMILIE A., wife of Thos. C. Faulkner, aged 20 years, 5 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, the New-York Typographical Society and the Burton Association, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Friday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from No. 80 Eldridge-st. To proceed to Greenwood.

CONOVER.—In this City, on Wednesday morning, Feb. 26, GEORGE S. CONOVER, in the 50th year of his age.

The funeral will take place on Friday morning, the 28th inst., at 9 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 35 East 29th-st. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation.

LONG.—In this City, on Tuesday, Feb. 25, ELIZABETH S. LONG, in the 46th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 7 Pacific-place, West 29th-st., on Friday, Feb. 28, at 1 P. M.

HANCE.—On Tuesday, Feb. 25, after a short and severe illness, REVO C. HANCE, in the 72d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, at St. Thomas' Church, on Friday, Feb. 28, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

WAYLAND.—On Wednesday, Feb. 26, MARGARET CURTIS, wife

Personal.

—The Munfordsville correspondent of the Louisville *Democrat* writes: "I was exceedingly gratified on visiting headquarters yesterday, to meet Capt. Payne, who, with Major Helyett, arrived the previous evening from Nashville, where they had been prisoners of war for some two months. Capt. P. was severely wounded in the leg before his capture, from which he suffered much, and is still very lame, though his wound is improving, and a few months' rest will make him all right again. These gentlemen say they were treated with reasonable consideration by the rebels, being permitted to board and lodge at a hotel, and procure whatever comforts they could. They came to Bowling Green, and thence *via* Glasgow to this point, having been exchanged for prisoners captured at Mill Springs, one of whom was Dr. Cliff, Brigade Surgeon to Zollicoffer. They saw no troops this side of Oakland. They left for Louisville yesterday."

—The Cleveland *Herald* says: "We have in this city a trophy of Commodore Foote's gallantry in the Chinese Sea. When he bombarded the Barrier Forts, a shot penetrated his cabin and spent itself in the Commodore's book-case, and finally "brought up" against the Report of the Superintendent of the Public Schools of Cleveland, which report Commodore Foote had procured when in this city, being a great admirer of our schools. The print of the ball was left in the Report, and on return to this country the book was obtained and is now in our High School Library."

—The following is a list of Americans presented to their Majesties, the Emperor and Empress, at the Palace of the Tuileries, by the American Minister, Wednesday evening, Feb. 5: Mrs. Pierce, Miss Pierce, Mr. Charles Le Gay, New-York; Mr. Egbert B. Lansing, Albany; Mr. Sanford, Poughkeepsie; Mr. De Silva, Hong Kong.

Movements of European Steamers.

	FROM EUROPE.		
Borussia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 12
City of New-York	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 12
Norwegian	Liverpool	Portland	Feb. 13
Australasian	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 15
Glasgow	Liverpool	New-York	Feb. 19
Bremen	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 19
Canada	Liverpool	Boston	Feb. 22
Hammonia	Southampton	New-York	Feb. 26
China	Liverpool	New-York	Mch. 1
Saxonia	Southampton	New-York	Mar. 12
	FROM AMERICA.		
Kangaroo	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Bohemian	Portland	Liverpool	Mch. 1
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 5
City of New-York	New-York	Liverpool	Mch. 8
Australasian	New York	Liverpool	Mch. 12
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Mch. 19

Mails Close at the Post-office.

North Mails close at.....5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
South Mails close at.....8 A. M. and 4:30 and 10 P. M.
Western Mails (via Erie Railroad) 5 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.
Eastern Mails close at.....5 A. M., 2 P. M. and 6:30 P. M.

Mails for California, Oregon, Washington and the Sandwich Islands close daily at the New-York Post-office at 8½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

On Sunday all Mails close at 1:30 P. M.

The mails for the United Kingdom and the Continent, by the *Kangaroo*, via Queenstown and Liverpool, close in this City at 10½ A. M. on Saturday.

The steamship *Roanoke* will take a mail to Cuba and the West Indies on Saturday. It will close at 11 A. M.

The mails for the South Pacific and Central America, per the *North Star*, will close in this City on Saturday at 10½ A. M.

PERSONAL.

243, 143, 203,—3, 173, 43,—123, 243,—113, 203,—113, 203,—223, 173, 83, 193, 43,—123, 43,—23, 3, 173, 43,—33, 83, 23, 103,—63, 143, 33,—13, 113, 43, 183, 183.—243, 143, 203.

INFORMATION of MARTHA KEENAN will be thankfully received by her sisters, MARGARET and MARIA REDMOND, No. 431 East 10th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The valuable property lately owned and occupied by Wm. Smith Ingham, in the village of Meridian, Cayuga County, N. Y. The property contains about 20 acres of very choice land, with a fine grove of maple timber, water, &c. There is also an orchard of choice selected apple-trees, now in good bearing condition; also, pears, cherries, quinces and small fruits, all choice varieties. The buildings consist of a fine large, commodious and modern built mansion, and all the out-buildings necessary for a gentleman's residence; also, for farm purposes. There is also a good country store on the premises. Everything is well arranged, and the grounds are tastefully laid out. For a gentleman's country seat, or for a boarding-school or water-cure, the place is admirably adapted. It is 16 miles from Auburn, 20 from Syracuse and 22 from Oswego. Jordan Station, on the New-York Central Railroad, is distant seven miles, and connections are made with the trains each way daily, by omnibus. Apply to DATERS & CO., No. 161 Front-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE RESIDENCE OF THE LATE Col. Robertson, situated in the township of Orange, N. J. The house is a double cottage, containing ten rooms, besides cellar and attic; heated with furnace and replete with every convenience. A pure mountain spring furnishes an abundance of the most delightful water, which is brought into the house; besides there is a stream running the whole length of the lot, at the foot of the garden. The lot comprises one acre and a-half of ground in lawn and garden, with shade and ornamental trees, and an abundance of the choicest fruit. There is a new stable, fine grape arbor and other out-buildings. For further particulars inquire of GEORGE A. VAN WAGENEN, Esq., foot of Centre-st., Newark, or on the premises.

FOR SALE OR TO LET.—A COUNTRY SEAT on the New-Haven Railroad, with 82 acres of land, within two miles of the depôt at New-Rochelle, and opposite the country seat of E. K. Collins, Esq. The house is 45 feet square, in good order, and contains bath-room, &c., is situated about half a mile from the Sound. All necessary out-buildings, and fruit of various kinds. Location perfectly healthy. Terms easy. If not sold by 1st of April will be let. Apply to WM. H. BONNETT, No. 283 Pearl-st., New-York.

A COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Thirty-five minutes by steam, on the New-Haven Railroad. There is three-quarters of an acre of land in lawn and garden, under-drained, and stocked with an abundance of fruit and ornamental trees, vines and shrubbery. The house has ten rooms and a dry cellar; out-houses for wagon, cow, pigs and poultry.
R. G. HATFIELD, Architect, No. 31 Pine-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—A pleasant double house, with one acre of land, laid out as a garden, in Queens County, near Brooklyn City line. Price $5,000. Taxes very small. Near Myrtle-av. and Cypress Hill roads. Will be let for $250 per annum. Apply to WM. R. SLOCUM, No. 123 South 4th-st., Williamsburgh.

FOR SALE—A DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE in New-Windsor, about a mile south of Newburgh. The premises comprise some seven acres of land in lawn, orchard and garden, with choice fruit trees and vines of various kinds, a commodious house of brick 50 feet square, with an extension; also necessary out-buildings. Apply to F. C. HAVEMEYER, No. 102 Wall-st.

TO LET—OR FOR SALE, AT SING SING, THE large house and ten acres of land, known as the State House property; it is in perfect order; will be rented low; it is well calculated for a boarding-house. Apply to A. LEGGETT, No. 205 Front-st., or C. GILBERT, No. 215 Water-st.

A NUMBER OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES to exchange. Also, farms and building-sites in Westchester County, near the City. All business connected with Westchester property attended to. G. W. DITCHETT, Westchester land office, corner Chatham and Chambers sts., second floor.

ORANGE, N. J.—FURNISHED AND UNFURnished houses, beautifully situated, one hour from New-York, to let for the season or year; also, country seats, farms and villa sites to rent and for sale low, by RENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 59 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.: No. 48 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE—A NEW AND WELL-BUILT HOUSE, with one acre of land tastefully laid out, pleasantly located, within an hour's ride of the City. For sale on easy terms. JOHN W. SHEDDEN, No. 363 Bowery, corner 4th-st.

A NEAT COTTAGE IN ORANGE, NEW-JERSEY, for sale, or would exchange for house in Brooklyn, Clinton or Washington av. preferred. Address W., No. 198 Front-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA.—RENTS from $140 to $400. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL, Astoria, or R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

TO LET—A LARGE HOUSE IN BLOOMFIELD, N. J., with ornamental grounds. Inquire at F. D. PINE'S, near the dépôt.

FARMS.

FARM FOR SALE—CONTAINING ABOUT 600 Acres—situated in Wisconsin, about 70 acres under cultivation, well fenced, farm well watered, plenty of timber; house, barn and out-buildings; would exchange for property in New-York or Kings County. For further particulars inquire of T. J. NORTHELL, No. 369 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE.—A FARM OF 20 ACRES; GOOD buildings, choice fruit, soft water through the house; splendid view, and healthy; will be sold low and on easy terms. Apply for two days of W. E. HILTON, No. 11 Spruce-st.

FARM FOR SALE.—A BEAUTIFUL GOTHIC cottage, containing 14 rooms, good out-buildings, and about 50 acres of excellent land, about a mile from Bedford Station, Westchester County. For particulars, apply to EDWARD SMITH, No. 28 East 20th-st., N. Y.

HOTELS.

HOTEL TO LET.—THE MADISON-SQUARE Hotel, corner Broadway and 21st-st., will be let or leased on very reasonable terms to a good tenant. Apply, between the hours of 10 and 3, to S. HALSTED, or HALSTED & STILES, No. 62 Murray-st.

FOR SALE—A FURNISHED HOTEL, IN SUCcessful operation, 16 miles from the City by rail, and adjoining depôt. Satisfactory references for selling. J. S. CALDWELL.

MARBLE WORKS.

MARBLE MANTELS, AT KLABER'S MARBLE YARDS—No. 54 1st-av., near 34-st., and No. 313 East 10th-st., near 3d-av.—Sold at astonishingly low prices, to suit the times. Mantels put up in any part of the country.

BRUSHES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AT Dobbs's Brush Factory, No. 239 Pearl-st., Harpers' Building. All articles at the lowest factory prices. Paint Brushes of a superior quality constantly on hand.
JOHN K. HOPPEL.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE DWELLING-HOUSE AND ground No. 2 Grace-court, directly on Brooklyn Heights. Buildings all of brick and stone, built in the most substantial manner. House 52x70 feet, three stories, complete in all its appointments, billiard room, &c., &c. Situation unrivaled, commanding magnificent views of the Bay and City of New-York, combining both City and country within three minutes' walk of the Wall-st. Ferry, being all that is desirable for a first-class residence; pure air, ample grounds handsomely laid out, terraced garden, vinery, greenhouse, conservatory, stable, coach and coachman's house, &c., &c. If not sold it will be rented or leased for a number of years, furnished or otherwise. Inquire of JOHN H. PRENTICE, No. 1 Grace-court, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC house and lease of lot, No. 55 Henry-st.; built by days' work; has all the modern improvements, and is in perfect order. Rent of lot, $125; nine years to run, with renewals; lot 25x100. Can be seen between 10 and 12 A. M., and during the evening. Apply at No. 224 South-st. The house has an extension three stories in height.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL TWO AND THREE-story houses, brown-stone basements, stoops and trimmings, modern improvements, in 65th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Also, new tenement houses, in different parts of the Nineteenth Ward. Inquire of WM. A. JUCH, 2d av., between 64th and 65th sts.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY, BASEMENT and sub-cellar, brown-stone front houses, Nos. 15, 19 and 21, 2d-place, Brooklyn, containing all the modern improvements, with water, gas, speaking tubes, range, furnace, &c. Will be sold on very easy terms. Apply to E. R. KELLOGG, No. 90 Beaver-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—A BROWN-STONE FOUR-STORY house, with all the modern improvements, partially furnished. To be sold at a great bargain, with or without the furniture. A large part of the purchase money may remain on mortgage. Situated on East 30th-st. For particulars inquire of TILLY ALLEN, at No. 21 Cliff-st.

FOR SALE.—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS, BROWN-stone front house, 29x65, No. 162 Madison-av., near 34th-st., built in the very best manner, rosewood doors and walnut stairs. Inquire on the premises, or at No. 72 East 26th-st.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE AND LOT, EAST 53D-ST., No. 158; house, 3-story, basement and under-cellar, with all modern improvements; no incumbrance; terms to suit the purchaser. Inquire of S. SPRAGUE, on the premises.

FOR SALE LOW.—TERMS TO SUIT—SEVERAL first-class three-story brown-stone houses, high stoops, on West 50th-st.; also two unimproved lots, each 20x100 feet, south side 53d-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Apply at No. 105 West 50th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

FARM OR COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED, within 30 miles of the City, in exchange for a full-size dwelling-house and lot near Union-square. Address, with full particulars, C. ENGMAN, Box No. 1,394 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—THREE STORY AND ATTIC HIGH-stoop house, 20x50 feet, No. 12 Boorman-place, 33d-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Inquire of WM. L. TAYLOR, No. 76 Wall-st.

FOR SALE, TO LET, OR LEASE—A TWO-story and attic brick-front house No. 553 Broome-st., with three-story shop in rear, entrance in Watts-st. To be seen from 10 to 2 o'clock. Inquire at 17 East 18th-st.

CENTRAL PARK LOTS.—A LARGE AND beautiful piece of ground, on the 6th-av., is offered for sale, or would exchange for good improved property. Address Box No. 3,581 Post-office, stating particulars.

FOR SALE—NO. 272 EAST BROADWAY, THREE story and attic, brick, 20.6x63; has all modern improvements. Price $8,000. $3,000 can remain, if wanted.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FOR SALE.—THE FIRST-CLASS THREE-STORY 19-feet brown-stone front house No. 142 East 33d-st. Apply to A. G. HAVENS, corner 31st-st. and 1st-av.

TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET—IN THE TIMES' BUILDING—Fronting Spruce-st., suitable for lawyers' offices. Inquire in the *Times'* Counting-room.

TO LEASE—THE VALUABLE PROPERTY, NO. 216 William, and 20 Rose-st., in the rear, 25x200 feet, with three buildings thereon. The building on William-st., having been built for a store, heavily timbered; fit for machinery if required. A long lease on favorable terms may be had by responsible parties desiring to improve. If not leased by March 10 the buildings will be let separately or by floors. Apply to R. C. EMBREE, No. 37 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE HOUSE NO. 246 JAY-ST., BROOKlyn, in perfect order; hot and cold water bath, water closets, range, Hedenberg heater, chandeliers, gas throughout, kitchen in zinc; good neighborhood, front and rear; to a responsible tenant will be rented low. Apply on the premises, or on Monday to C. H. POND, No. 177 Broadway.

THREE THREE-STORY BRICK DWELLING HOUSES TO LET—Nos. 160, 162 and 171 West 12th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.; contain eight large and four small rooms; are in good order, and have the modern improvements; will be let low to good responsible tenants. Apply to A. W. HOFFMAN, No. 93 West 13th-st.

A DESIRABLE PLOT OF GROUND TO lease, having 88 feet on West-st., corner of Jane-st., running 225 feet up Jane-st., long occupied as a coal yard, for which it is admirably adapted; and is also well calculated for a lumber, brick or stone yard, or for any purpose requiring considerable amount of vacant ground. Apply to HENRY REEVE, corner Canal and Centre sts.

TO LET—STORE AND BASEMENT NO. 150 Chambers-st.; five-story store, with basement and sub-cellar, No. 144 Chambers-st; 3d and 4th lofts corner Broadway and Canal-st, 62x77 feet each; four rooms corner Broadway and Lispenard-st., 20x45 feet each. Apply to P. DICKIE, No. 413 Broadway, between 11 and 12 o'clock A. M.

TO LET OR LEASE—FROM FIRST OF MAY—No. 65 2d-av., near 4th-st., a wide-front brick house, three stories, attic and basement, with bath and gas; rent $800. Can be seen from 11 till 3 o'clock. None but responsible parties need apply, to A. G. McCOMB, No. 64 Wall-st., Room No. 3, from 12 to 3

STEAM POWER AND ROOMS TO LET—In the buildings Nos. 448 and 450 Water-st., six lofts 25x40 feet, with hatchways, hoist-wheels, &c., well-lighted, front and rear; location good, and premises suitable for almost any manufacturing business. Apply at No. 224 South-st.

TO LET OR LEASE.—THE BROWN STONE four-story, full-sized house, No. 68 St. Mark's-place, (8th-st.,) near 2d-av.; will be offered fo a good tenant at reasonable rent. Apply to R. W. HOWES, at the Park Bank, No. 3 Beekman-st.

14TH AND 34TH STREETS.—TO LET, THE two four-story brown-stone front houses, Nos. 102 and 104 East 14th-st.; all modern improvements; also, No. 146 West 34th-st. Apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER, No. 35 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE and store, corner of Bedford and De Kalb avs., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 99 Powers-st., Brooklyn. Rent $250 per annum. Apply to BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

TO LET.—THE FIRST-CLASS TWO-STORY AND attic brick house, No. 70 Christopher-st., lot running through to Grove-st.; possession immediately. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

BROADWAY STORE AND DWELLING-HOUSE TO LET—No. 882½, between 18th and 19th sts. Inquire of T. N. HOLLISTER, No. 484 5th-av.

TO LET—THE FIVE-STORY BRICK STORE, with basement, No. 536 Pearl-st., 25x92 feet, at a low rent. Apply at the premises.

TO LET—THE THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSE No. 5 Varick-place, with gas and water complete. Apply on the premises.

TO LET—THE TWO-STORY AND ATTIC brick house, No. 730 Greenwich-st.; gas and Croton introduced. Apply to C. GILBERT, No. 73 6th-av.

TO LET—THE FOUR-STORY HOUSE NO. 95 East 29th-st.; has all the modern improvements. Inquire of GEO. H. WORK, No. 29 Front-st.

FURNISHED HOUSES TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE AT NEW-BRIGHTON—To let for one or two years, with cow, horses and carriage, poultry, &c. The situation is perfectly healthy and on high ground, with a beautiful view of the bay. Possession May 1, and, to a perfectly satisfactory tenant, the terms will be low. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—NO. 41 EAST 28th-st.; also, one in 22d-st., near 4th-av., to private families only; both three-story, high basement, with the improvements. Apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—ON WASHington-place, near Broadway, for 12 months. House 32 feet wide. To a private family only.
HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st., near Broadway.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET.—THE three-story house No. 70 West 14th-st. Possession given before the 1st of May if desired. Inquire at the house, or at No. 57 Beaver-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE OF FROM 20 to 50 acres, 10 or more of it wood; must be under a good state of cultivation, having a young and thrifty bearing apple orchard, and an ample supply of small fruit, shade, and be well fenced and watered. The house and out-buildings modern, ample and substantial. The stock and farming tools, if of the right kind, will be bought with the place. Location in a good and improving neighborhood, near railroad, select schools and an Episcopal Church, and not more than 40 miles from the City. Price from $12,000 to $17,000. Apply to
J. S. CALDWELL, No. 24 Pine-st., Room No. 7.

WANTED TO HIRE—PART OF A HOUSE, east of Broadway, not above 20th-st., with all the modern improvements; rooms consisting of front basement, front parlor, and three other rooms in any part of the house desirable; respectable neighborhood; references exchanged. Address J. S. S., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET a nicely furnished second floor, separately or together, to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen. Dinner at six. No. 24 West 20th-st.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF THE FIRST respectability, will let a second-story front room, with board, to a gentleman and wife on reasonable terms. Apply at No. 63 West 38th-st. Best references given and required.

HANDSOMELY FURNISHED ROOMS, with bath, gas, &c., to let, with partial board, if desired, in a private family, at No. 42 St. Mark's-place. French and English spoken.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing and ironing, or would like to take care of children and do plain sewing; has the best of reference from her last place. Apply at No. 111½ West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., top floor, back room.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation by a respectable girl as chambermaid and to assist with the washing and ironing, or as chambermaid and seamstress; good City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 97 West 44th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman, a situation as chambermaid or waitress; best City reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at 137 West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND LAUNDRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable girl, a situation as chambermaid and to do fine washing; no objection to go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, by a respectable young woman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; has good City reference. Can be seen for two days, at No. 30 West 13th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

A CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as chambermaid and waitress, or as waitress alone; has three years' City reference. Apply at No. 78 West 20th-st., near 6th-av., for two days.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS MEAT AND PASTry cook, understanding her business thoroughly in all its branches, including jellies, soups and game, with the best of City reference, wants a situation. Inquire at the employment office, No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., between the hours of 9 A. M. and 5 P. M. Can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—SITUATION WANTED BY A PROTestant woman, as first-class cook, in a private family; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches, such as meats, soups and jellies; is an excellent bread and biscuit maker; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 115 West 26th-st., first floor, front room.

A COOK.—WANTED BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first-rate cook in a private family, and is willing to assist in washing and ironing; is a good baker of bread, buscuit and pies. The best City reference can be given. Call at No. 43 Henry-st., in the rear; can be seen for two days.

A COOK.—A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL wants a situation as cook; understands cooking in all its branches, and is a first-class pastry cook; would like to live with a respectable family; can bring good City reference from her last place. Call for two days at No. 500 2d-av., corner of 31st-st.

A COOK.—A FIRST-CLASS COOK WISHES A situation in a private family; understands all kinds of family cooking; has lived for eight years in one family; has no objection to go to the country a short distance. Call, for two days, at No. 55 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; understands her business in all its branches; best City reference given. Call for three days at No. 44 Carll-st., between Johnson and Myrtle avs.

A COOK.—A SITUATION WANTED BY A first-class cook, in a private family; perfectly understands the business in all the branches of cooking, soups, ice cream, jellies, desserts of all kinds; best of reference given. Call at No. 388 6th-av.

A COOK.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, a situation as first-rate cook; has no objection to assist with the washing and ironing; she is willing and obliging; has the best of City references. Call at No. 362 7th-av., in the store.

A COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY A respectable Scotch woman, as a good cook, or would do chamberwork and sewing; City references given; inquire at 813 6th av., first house above 47th-st.

A COOK AND LAUNDRESS.—WANTED, by a competent tidy woman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; or as thorough laundress and chambermaid; does fine washing and fluting; fills each capacity; wages $8. Call for two days at No. 134 East 21st-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a respectable Protestant woman, a situation as cook, washer and ironer; or would have no objection to general housework; is an excellent cook, and understands soups and pastry of all kinds; is a superior washer and ironer; unquestionable City references as to character and capacity can be given. Call for two days at No. 120 7th-av., between 18th and 19th sts.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a most respectable girl, to cook, wash and iron, or do general housework in a private family; is honest, sober and very capable; or would do chamberwork; the best City references. Call at the office in 34th-st., one door from 6th-av. No charge.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—A Protestant young woman wants a situation to cook, wash and iron, or do chamberwork and sewing; has good City reference; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, by a young woman, a situation, as cook, washer or ironer, in a small private family; no objection to the country; best City references. Call for two days at No. 276 1st-av., near 16th-st.

A COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a young woman, as plain cook, good washer and ironer, in a small private family; has the best City reference. Call for two days at No. 92 19th-st., near 6th-av.

A DRESSMAKER.—AN EXCELLENT DRESSmaker wishes an engagement with a few more private families, to work at their residences by the day. Apply at No. 257 7th-av., 2d floor, between 26th and 27th sts.

A HOUSEKEEPER.—SITUATION WANTED, by a highly respectable English woman, of middle age and no incumbrance; is a person of very neat and respectable appearance, well informed, and will be found a practical and valuable housekeeper; would not feel above doing the work of a small family where she would have entire control. Apply at 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

A HOUSEKEEPER AND SEAMSTRESS.—Situation wanted, by an American middle-aged woman, as housekeeper and seamstress, or to wait on a lady or make herself generally useful; would go to California with a respectable family. Address A. B., care of Harris Stone, No. 932 Broadway.

A LADY'S MAID.—WANTED, BY A PROTestant woman, who can give good references, a situation as lady's maid, or would take charge of children; is a nice seamstress. To be heard of at No. 115 West 24th-st.

A NURSE.—A RESPECTABLE COMPETENT woman wants a situation as nurse; can take charge of a baby from its birth; would have no objection to travel; is well accustomed to such; is healthy and strong, and would not be afraid to undertake a sea voyage; good City reference can be given for honesty and capability. Can be seen at No. 139 7th-av., between 19th and 20th sts.

A NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes, and all kinds of family sewing. Call at the residence of her present employer, No. 100 East 19th-st., to whom she refers.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—A SITuation wanted by a respectable girl as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; understands all kinds of embroidery; has good City reference. No objections to go in the country. Can be seen for two days, or till engaged, at No. 483 2d-av., third floor, front room.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, a situation by a Protestant young woman as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to help with the washing and ironing; has the best City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 42 West 30th-st., near Broadway. No objection to the country.

A NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTed, a situation, by a respectable young woman, as nurse and seamstress; is competent of taking care of an infant from its birth; has the best City reference; understands all kind of family sewing. Can be seen for two days at No. 317 3d-av., front room.

A WET NURSE.—WANTED, IMMEDIATELY by a respectable, intelligent and healthy young English woman, a situation as wet nurse, in City or country; baby, two weeks old. Call at No. 55 Greenwich-av.

A SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a respectable young woman as seamstress; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing; would go out by the day, week or month; the best of City reference given as to character and capability. Call at 113 8th-st., between 1st-av. and Avenue A, first floor, front room, for two days, or address by note.

A SEAMSTRESS.—SITUATION WANTED, by a young woman, as seamstress; understands family sewing and linen embroidery; is willing to be useful; or would go by the week in City or country. Call or send to No. 217 7th-av., between 24th and 25th sts.

A SEAMSTRESS, &c.—A YOUNG WOMAN wishes a situation as seamstress, or to wait on a lady and grown children. Best of references can be given. Call at No. 87 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

A WAITRESS.—A VERY DESIRABLE PROTestant woman wishes a situation as waitress; she is thoroughly competent, and can give the best of references as to character and ability. Apply at BOOKHAM & BEDELL'S Servants' Institute, No. 307 4th-av., between 23d and 24th sts.

A WAITRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young girl as waitress; would take charge of the parlors, dining-room and silver; or as chambermaid and waitress. Refers to her present employer, where she can be seen. Apply at 80 10th-st., near 5th-av., for two days.

A WAITRESS, &c.—A RESPECTABLE young woman wishes a situation as waitress, or chambermaid and waitress in a respectable private family; has the best of City references from her last place. Call at No. 335 6th-av.

WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKLYN, A situation, as superintendent in a widower's family, by a widow lady and her daughter, where she could instruct the children in music and other branches. A small salary required. Address L. T., or call at No. 345 4th-av.

AT THE SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, NO. 149 Grand-st., a choice selection of servants, now in waiting as usual; amongst the rest, a number of Protestants, good cooks, nurses, waitress and laundress; one English cook, and cooks, washers and ironers, with good references; also, lady's maids.

ALL FAMILIES AND GOOD SERVANTS Can will find the largest old established institute at the corner of 6th-av. and 11th-st., for German, English, Irish and American women. Mrs. Floyd in attendance. Good places always ready. Protestants wanted.

DEAN SEWING.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable woman, plain sewing, by the day, in a gentleman's family. Call or address, all the week, at No. 116 East 13th-st., corner of 3d-av., third floor.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as book-keeper, in a counting-room, banking or insurance office, by a gentleman well qualified for the position. He has had fifteen years' experience; is a rapid, and accurate accountant, ready correspondent, and perfectly conversant with foreign exchanges, &c.; first-class references given. Address U., Brooklyn Post-office, for one week.

AS BOOK-KEEPER.—A MAN OF MIDDLE age, long in business in this City, a good book-keeper, and familiar with all the business of the counting-room, desires an engagement; the best of reference given as to character and capacity. Address SEYMOUR, Box No. 2,291 Post-office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION, by a young man of long experience in England and the United States, as coachman; understands everything connected with the care and proper treatment of horses; furnishes the most unexceptionable reference for capability and steadiness. Address P. G., Box No. 220 *Times* Office, or No. 1,199 Broadway, between 28th and 29th sts., New-York, for two days or until employed.

AS COACHMAN.—A SITUATION WANTED, BY a respectable young man, who perfectly understands his business; has had much experience; is a good careful driver; will be found respectful and obliging; no objection to the country; best of reference given from last employer; can be seen, if required. Address, by note or personally, B. M., No. 18 West 32d-st., or Box No. 201 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a young man who understands his business; perfectly understands the care and management of gentlemen's horses; would go to any part of the country; understands milking, and is a good groom and careful driver; can give one year's excellent reference. Address J. N., No. 219 Bowery, or Box No. 190 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable single man, a native of England, a situation as coachman; one who thoroughly understands the treatment and management of horses in general; has no objections to go to any part of the country; can give the best of City references. Address B. B., No. 134 8th-av.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a young man who can come well recommended for being honest, temperate, willing and obliging, and competent of his business. Can be seen at Mr. Waters', No. 840 Broadway, corner 13th-st., or address G. C., Box No. 207 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man, who thoroughly understands his business and is entirely capable; has four years' reference from his last place. Call, or address a note for S. F., at Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as coachman by a steady, sober, industrious married man, who is not afraid to work; is a good plain gardener, well disposed, willing and obliging; has had several years' experience in and around New-York; can produce good City and country reference; no objection to go in the country. Address D. J., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—A situation wanted as coachman and gardener by a steady young married man, who is not afraid to work and is highly recommended from his last place. Address J. H. L., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, by a respectable young man, who thoroughly understands his business, a situation as coachman and groom; has the best of City reference from his last employer, with whom he has lived for the last four years; no objection to City or country. Call or address No. 303 4th-av., where he can be seen for three days, if not engaged.

AS FARMER AND GARDENER.—WANTED, a situation by a practical working man, as farmer and gardener; is a Protestant; his wife would take charge of the dairy or laundry; no other incumbrance. Address J. M. D., Box No. 219 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener, by a first-class horticulturist; understands the growth of stove, greenhouse and orchard plants, forcing of early and late graperies, early forcing of fruits and vegetables, management of kitchen and flower gardens, laying out of grounds, &c.; a gentleman requiring the services of an active, energetic man, will find both combined in the advertiser; further particulars can be ascertained on inquiry. Address F. G. D., Box No. 211 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A SITUATION WANTED AS gardener, by a single man, who thoroughly understands fruits, flowers and vegetables, and is a first-class grape-grower; also, understands laying out new places, and improving old ones; also, understands the growing of pine apples and gardening in general. The very best references given. Address T. B., No. 876 Broadway, New-York.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY a first-class gardener, who had the entire charge of a gentleman's place for over four years; the advertiser is a married man, with small family; any person wanting a capable and trustworthy man, can call or address A. B. GARDENER at Mr. Duane's, No. 34 City Hall-place, for one week.

AS GARDENER.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS gardener by a married man without incumbrance; understands the culture of vegetables, fruit and flowers; will be found willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at Andrew Reid's, florist, No. 807 Broadway, near 11th-st. Inquire for J. H.

AS HEAD GARDENER AND FARMER.—Open for engagement, a reliable and trustworthy Scotchman, capable to take charge as a whole, and keep a first-class place in good order. Address KATHNESS, No. 26 Catherine-st., corner of Henry-st., New-York, or Box No. 134 *Times* Office, until March 10.

TO DRUGGISTS.—A YOUNG MAN, WHO has been about two years in the retail drug business in the City, wishes to meet with a first-class druggist or physician, with whom to qualify. Respectability of position and proficiency of the party more an object than remuneration. Address PHARMACEUTIST, Patten's Hotel, corner of Greenwich and Warren sts., New-York City.

TO TAKE CHARGE OF A FARM.—SITUAtion wanted, by an American man with a small family, to take charge of a farm; the best of recommendations given as to capability, integrity and sobriety. Address M. C., Box No. 203 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

A CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, A NEAT and tidy young woman, American, or Protestant preferred, to take care of a child and do the washing of three persons. Must be able to sew well. Address C., Box No. 132 *Times* Office.

A FARMER.—WANTED, A FARMER, A SINGLE man; one who understands his business; American or German. Inquire at No. 388 Bowery, second floor, front room, between the hours of 1 and 3 o'clock.
J. MOTT.

A WAITER.—WANTED, A RESPECTABLE MAN as waiter, with good City references. Apply at No. 63 5th-av., from 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—A FRENCH, GERMAN, OR SWISS, as lady's maid; she must have City references, and understand her business. Call at 10 and 4 o'clock, at room No. 81 Fifth-av. Hotel.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—THIS MORNING, 27TH INST., IN COMING from Madison-av. up that street and down 5th-av. to 15th-st., a gold hunting Geneva WATCH, that winds at the stem, with the makers' and sellers' names engraved inside, "Patk. Philippe & Co.," "Tiffany & Co." Any person returning it to No. 13 East 15th-st., will receive a liberal reward.

$10 REWARD.—LOST, ON WEDNESDAY morning, near Union-square, a small, yellow Italian GRAYHOUND, answers to the name

FINANCIAL.

MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY
OFFICE, NO. 31 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000
MARINE AND INLAND NAVIGATION RISKS.
ON CARGO AND FREIGHT.
ALSO TIME RISKS, or Risks upon HULLS of Vessels and Steamboats.

The Company's Premises, secured from loss by Fire, are not liable to Explosion.
Assets on 1st January, 1862, to the last of January, 1861, as rendered to
Additional Profits, from Jan. 1, 1861, to Jan. 1, 1862,
Total Profits to 1 January
Dividends declared on the above Profits, from 1853 to 1861, inclusive, 60 per cent.
Losses paid during the same period,
Losses paid in 1861,
Losses unadjusted and not due,
Dividends unpaid,
Certificates previous to 1853, have been redeemed to 1 January, 1861,
Certificates previous to 1853, have been redeemed during the year 1861,
Certificates previous to 1853, have been redeemed during the year 1862,
Certificates previous to 1853, have been redeemed during the year 1863,
Certificates previous to 1853, have been redeemed during the year

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Hibernian at Portland.

American Affairs in the British Parliament.

Important Declarations of Earl Russell.

Our Government Justified for Imprisoning British Subjects.

Papers on the Blockade Not Made Public.

A King Not to be Forced Upon Mexico.

THE SUMTER STILL AT GIBRALTAR.

PORTLAND, Me., Thursday, Feb. 27.

The steamship *Hibernian*, from Liverpool on the 13th, *via* Londonderry on the 14th inst., arrived here at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Her dates are five days later than those already received.

The steamship *Saxonia*, from New-York, arrived at Southampton on the 9th inst.

The steamship *Arabia*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 10th inst.

The steamship *North American*, from Portland, arrived at Liverpool on the 12th inst.

The steamship *City of New-York*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool on the 13th inst.

The *Hibernian* brings 80 passengers and a full cargo.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliament was discussing American affairs.

In the House of Lords, on the 10th inst., Earl CARNARVON said he had received information that no less than three British subjects were confined in the prisons of the Federal Government, and have lain there for some months, denied a trial or their release, unless they took an oath of allegiance to the United States. He hoped that the Government would take earnest steps in the case, and at once declare what was to be the position of British subjects in the Federal States.

Earl RUSSELL said that Lord CANARVON could hardly have read the papers which had been laid on the table, for if he had, he would have seen that these cases had been brought under the notice of the Government; neither had he made allowances for the *peculiar state of affairs in the United States which justified urgent measures.* In England, Parliament had given the Government, in times of difficulty, authority to arrest persons on suspicion, *and it had to be frequently done without their being brought to trial.* This Government had complained of the arbitrary manner in which these arrests had been made by the sole authority of the President, without legislative sanction. He was not disposed to defend the acts of the United States Government. Congress had decided that the prerogative belonged to the President, and *if he believed that the parties were engaged in treasonable conspiracies, as alleged, he (Russell) did not see how Her Majesty's Government could interfere with a practice which was absolutely necessary*, although it was exercised with unnecessary harshness. The American Government alleged they had undoubted proof of the complicity of these persons in conspiracies, and this Her Majesty's Government was not in a position to contradict, but they had entered a strong remonstrance against the manner in which the arrests were made and the prisoners treated, and the case of these persons would be earnestly watched by them.

Earl DERBY was ready to make every allowance for the difficulties of the Government of the Federal States, but these cases naturally excited indignation; after the arbitrary manner in which British subjects had been invariably treated, and the very uncourteous replies of the Federal Government to the remonstrances of Earl RUSSELL, who had quietly accepted the views of Mr. SEWARD in this case, which he was not disposed to do at first, he would therefore ask the noble Earl if in any English precedents of this kind it was made a condition of being brought to trial for the party to forswear allegiance to his own country? If the right of arrest on suspicion was admitted, the subsequent treatment was unprecedented.

Earl RUSSELL had no knowledge of the details in these cases, having had no notice of the question. *He was not aware that the oath of allegiance to the Federal Government had been tendered to persons except one who had declared his intention of becoming a subject of the United States.*

Lord RUSSELL in reply to Earl DONOUGHMORE, said he believed the Federal Government *had not tendered the oath of allegiance to British subjects, knowing them to be such.*

Earl MALMESBURY in asking for the papers connected with the blockade, complained that the *Times* had deliberately represented that Earl DERBY advocated its being forcibly raised. He approved the conduct of the Government, and the question was one alone for them to decide, but it was desirable to know what was the real state of the blockade. He expressed doubts of the policy of the declarations of Paris, in 1856, and did not believe they would or could be carried out in great wars, when circumstances would be too strong for abstract principles.

Earl RUSSELL said that the first night he was glad to find that the noble Earl opposite had approved of the conduct of the Government, and the country must feel confidence when all its leading men were agreed. The papers were now being printed. They would be in their Lordships hands before long, and he hoped they would reserve their opinions till then, considering the importance of the question.

In the House of Commons on the 10th inst, Mr. COBDEN gave notice that at an early day he intended to bring under the consideration of the House the state of international and maritime law, as it affects the rights of belligerents.

The proceedings in both Houses on the 11th inst. were unimportant.

An order has been received at Portsmouth to reduce the number of men and guns of the ships-of-war in commission.

The London *Daily News* reviews the engagement at Mill Spring, Ky., as a genuine and important National success; and thinks if, as it may reasonably hope, the National troops engaged in it may be taken as a representative specimen of the Union army, as it has become under McCLELLAN, the result of rapid and decisive action cannot be doubted.

The diplomatic correspondence concerning the intervention in Mexico, had been laid before Parliament.

Earl RUSSELL, in a late letter to Sir CHARLES WYKE, touching the rumor that the Archduke MAXIMILIAN would be called to the throne of Mexico, says: "If the Mexican people, by a spontaneous movement, place the Austrian Archduke on the throne, there is nothing in the Convention to prevent it. *On the other hand, we could be no parties to forcible intervention for this purpose.*"

FRANCE.

Paris letters say that Mr. SLIDELL has been received by M. THOUVENEL in a private capacity, *his diplomatic assumption of character being distinctly ignored.*

The bill for the conversion of the 4½ per cent. Rentes having been passed by the Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 226 to 19, the Senate on the 11th instant unanimously declared that it did not oppose the promulgation of the law for such conversion.

The Paris Bourse was dull, and the Rentes were quoted at 71f. 25c.

It was announced in London on the 11th instant, that the negotiations with certain capitalists of that city for the four million sterling loan to the French Government or its agents, had been suddenly broken off. The cause of the abandonment was not stated, except an intimation to subscribers that the securities which were to be hypothecated are not to be obtained.

The discount bank at St. Etienne had stopped payment. Its capital to the amount of $96,000,000 has been lost.

SPAIN.

M. MON, has accepted the presidency of the Congress made vacant by the death of MARTINEZ DE LA ROSA.

It is said that France has consented to fix the amount of the Spanish debt of 1823, at 20,000,000 francs, and that a decree for its settlement has received the royal signature.

ITALY.

A great popular demonstration took place at Genoa on Sunday the 9th, in favor of VICTOR EMANUEL, and Rome as the capital of Italy.

At Milan, on the same day, preparations had been made for a demonstration, but the municipality issued a notice that such demonstrations were useless, and advising the Milanese to exercise their constitutional rights by signing the following protest:

"Although respecting the Sovereign Pontiff of Rome as the head of the Church, we look upon Rome as the Capital of Italy, with one King, VICTOR EMANUEL."

This protest soon received an immense number of signatures.

Baron RICASOLI had issued a circular on the Roman question, in which he observes:

"The Government still pursues the execution of the National wishes, and has formally stated by what ways and means it intends to proceed to Rome. The Ministry alone will decide on these means and the opportunity of employing them. The Government desires that its labors may not be impeded by inconsiderate acts of enthusiasm and clamorous manifestations. Prefects should enlighten public opinion, and make use of their authority, in order to prevent these popular manifestations.

Popular demonstrations have taken place in several other Italian towns."

The cotton manufacturers of Genoa, who employ upward of 25,000 hands, held a meeting to consider means of alleviating the effects of the present crisis in the cotton trade. A Committee was appointed to report on the matter.

INDIA, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Additional telegrams of these mails had been received.

Transports and other vessels sailing round the Cape of Good Hope are being armed.

MELBOURNE, Thursday, Dec. 26.

The amount of gold shipped since the last mail has been 173,245 ounces. Trade is steady.

The January mails from the West Coast of Africa had reached England.

Increased activity in the Slave-trade was reported. The withdrawal of the American squadron led immediately to a large increase in the number of vessels carrying the American flag.

The bark *Manuel Orthese*, from New-York, but sailing under British colors, had been seized in the roads of Cape Coast on the suspicion that she was a slaver.

LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The steamship *Etna* was detained here until this morning. She sailed simultaneously with the *Hibernian*.

It was intended to dispatch the steamer *Great Eastern* for New-York in April.

The House of Lords, on the 12th instant, was not in session.

The proceedings in the House of Commons on the same day were merely of a formal nature.

The London *Times* of the 13th publishes further correspondence from Dr. RUSSELL from New-York. In it the writer says that the army of the Potomac is not likely to move till the Winter is over, and that a mutinous spirit prevailed among the men, many of whom are better off than ever they were, and that the various expeditions by sea had so far accomplished nothing of moment. The affair in Kentucky he regards as the greatest success yet achieved by the Nationals.

The Treasury returns for the year ending 31st December last, show an excess of expenditure over receipts of £2,214,207.

FRANCE.

The Bourse on the 12th closed firmer; rentes, 71f. 35c.

Another note on the affair of the Valley of the Dappes had been addressed by the Swiss Government to M. THOUVENEL. It maintains the position taken by Switzerland, and regrets that France has not arrived at a similar conviction.

SPAIN.

It was considered probable that Señor GONZALES would be appointed Spanish Ambassador at Paris, and that Señor ISTURITZ will be President of the Council of State.

AUSTRIA.

Letters from Vienna are filled with most lamentable accounts of the inundation. The district submerged in Vienna alone comprises a population of 80,000 persons to be provided for. Rain fell for four days, almost without interruption. Bridges and viaducts were destroyed, and the railroad service was nearly all suspended. Several towns were also inundated by the Danube, including Presburgh and Pesth.

Other continental rivers, particularly those in Holland, had also greatly risen, and were causing much alarm.

The Prince of Wales had arrived at Vienna, and had been visited by the Emperor FRANCIS JOSEPH and the Archdukes.

TURKEY.

A severe engagement between the Turks and Montenegrins had taken place near Sestori. The loss was heavy on both sides.

VERY LATEST VIA LIVERPOOL.

LIVERPOOL, Thursday, Feb. 13—P. M.

The *Hibernian* is detained till to-night. There is little news of moment since the closing of the dispatches this morning.

The steamship *Parana*, from Halifax, arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th, and the *City of Manchester*, from New-York, arrived at Queenstown the same day.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The *Times*, in an editorial on BURNSIDE's Expedition, says the force engaged *is plainly inadequate to the service expected*; and if BURNSIDE wishes success, he will intrench himself, establish a good base of operations and await reinforcements, before running the risk of penetrating the enemy's country.

The Great Exhibition Building in London has been delivered up to the Commissioners by the contractors. It was virtually completed at noon on the 12th inst., as stipulated in the contract. Most herculean efforts were made to accomplish this result.

There are rumors at Constantinople of fresh financial projects for the Turkish Treasury.

Last night's bank returns show a favorable movement in coin and bullion, in spite of shipments to the Continent.

The *Times'* City article says the rise in the funds yesterday of an eighth was firmly maintained to the close. The discount market was unaltered.

Sixteen miners have been drowned in a colliery at Normold, in North Wales. Pemberton pit, Newcastle, is flooded, throwing a thousand persons out of employment.

The funds, on Thursday, closed firmer. Consols 93 @93¼.

American securities unaltered.

FRANCE.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Moniteur* publishes the law on the optional conversion of the 4½ per cents. The decree fixes the difference to be paid at 5f.40c. for the 4½ per cents., and 4f.20c. for the 4 per cents.]

SPAIN.

MADRID, Wednesday, Feb. 12.

Señor MON will retain his appointment as Ambassador to France, in addition to his new post of President of Congress.

The statement that some public office has been offered to NARVAEZ is unfounded.

PORTUGAL.

Count DE LONEA, Minister of Finance, under DOM MIGUEL, is dead, aged 89.

VERY LATEST VIA LONDONDERRY.

BERLIN, Thursday, Feb. 13.

Important events are approaching in Germany. Saxony having proposed the reconstruction of Germany more strictly as a Confederacy, Prussia replied that she considered the Germany Confederation as an international, and not a federal part of Prussia, and hinted also that a reform of the Federal Constitution might be carried out in such a way that besides the German Union comprising Austria, a closer Federal Union might be formed between Prussia and such German States as might join her, thereby establishing a kind of political Zoll-Verein. Although this was no formal proposal, but a mere suggestion, Austria, Bavaria, Hanover, Saxony, and a majority of the other States—Baden and Coburg excepted—remitted a collective note to Prussia protesting against her views, and announcing their intention to hold a Conference for the reorganization of Germany in accordance with the views of Saxony, and inviting Prussia to join the Conference. Prussia declined, and this is expected to lead to a declaration of the Federal Diet.

Debates on the German question are expected in the Prussian Chambers, which may bring about a crisis in Germany.

MADRID, Thursday, Feb. 13.

The *Sumter* is still at Gibraltar, although the English authorities gave her notice to quit. Several of her crew have landed, and will not reembark.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Feb. 14.

The political news is unimportant.

The Bank of France has gained during the month 47,000,000 of francs in specie.

The English Commissioners of Customs have formally instructed the officials in various parts of the country to carry out Earl RUSSELL's instructions relative to supplies for American war-vessels.

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 14.

The monthly return of the Bank of France shows an increase in cash, of 47,500,000 francs; in bank notes, of 34,000,000; in Treasury Notes, of ten and two-third millions; in Current Accounts, of 40,500,000; in Advances, 32,250,000, and a decrease in bills discounted and not due, of 13,000,000.

The English Funds on the 12th inst., were firm but dull. Consols were a shade higher, closing with buyers 93. The Discount market was easy. Good bills sold at 2⅞@2¾.

THE MEXICAN QUESTION.

The Current of European Opinion—Sense of the French and Spanish Press.

In reference to the important movement of the Allied Powers in the direction of America, the French and Spanish Press contain some matters of moment.

The Paris *Pays* announces that Gen. ALMONTE, who has for a long time been aiding the cause which the Powers now represent, and in whose possession some very compromising letters were found when his house was searched by the order of JUAREZ, has set out for Mexico in charge of documents containing propositions for an *amicable and satisfactory arrangement of the whole difficulty!* Some well-informed parties in Paris think that he really conveys with him secret offers to Gen. URAGA and others to detach them from the National cause of Mexico. If so every friend of that Republic must desire his failure.

The *Phare de la Loire*, one of the most widely circulated and influential journals patronized by the great farming and agricultural interests of France, very decidedly opposes the intervention in Mexico. It criticises severely the outside crusades to which the French Government has lately addicted itself, and scouts at the idea of any monarchy being accepted in Mexico, except at the point of the bayonet. "Spain," it says, "is hated in Mexico, and it is against her that the Mexican people spring to arms. Moreover, she is and would be the very first foe of the new throne she would be called on to defend, and she would conspire to overthrow it as she has conspired with that traitor to his country, Ex-President MIRAMON, to overthrow the Republic. Instead of seeking new conquests—instead of dreaming of impossible reconstructions in countries which she has brutalized and exhausted, and which have expelled her, Spain would do well to build turnpikes and railroads at home, and attempt to issue from the condition of poverty and decline into which the policy of the Sixteenth Century, that a few ambitious men would revive in our day, have plunged her. England would be well content to assume the charge of watching Mexico. She has a foot in Canada already—she would be pleased to have one in Mexico."

The article eloquently reproaches France with her departure from a totally opposite policy, and implores her rulers to follow their true mission—the propagation of peace and liberty among the nations.

"In whatever point of view, then, it is looked at," pursues the writer, "the new form which French policy would appear to be assuming in Mexico, is in direct opposition to the moral, financial and political interests of the country. How can France cause the principle of non-intervention to be respected in Europe, in the countries surrounding us, should she go forth beyond the seas to violate it, by mingling per force in the affairs of races who are strangers to our part of the world?"

Incidentally touching upon the question of recognizing the Southern Confederacy, the *Phare* uses the following language, which, considering the population it represents and influences, is noteworthy:

"To recognize the South under such conditions (i. e., in order to get at cotton) would be purely and simply *recognizing the principle of Slavery*, and whatever may be the industrial interests of France and England, in such a question, we regard such conduct as unworthy of two nations who have freed the negro. Should a foreign intervention become inevitable in American affairs, such intervention ought to have results altogether different; it ought to bring about the liberation of the slaves, not confirm and sanction anew their servitude."

The Spanish papers, while full of enthusiasm at the prospect of reconquering old colonies of such beauty and value, both political and commercial, are by no means so much gratified with the prospect of seeing an Austrian Duke placed upon the Mexican throne, even although he be a Bourbon, while so many offshoots of Spanish royalty are unprovided for anywhere. Hence they unsparingly satirize the position of the Madrid Cabinet as that of easy subserviency, and so vehement has become the feeling in the Spanish capital on this subject that when questioned openly in the Cortes, the Minister of Foreign Affairs felt himself constrained to say that Spain had entered into prospective arrangements touching the political future of Mexico, the free choice of that people would be the guide of her operations, but that her troops would *march into the Mexican capital* side by side with their Allies.

But apart from the candidature of the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, *the impossibility of Republics in Spanish America* is insisted upon by these journals and others throughout Europe.

The *Diario Español* is even among the most liberal, when it quotes and partially indorses letters from its correspondents in Cuba, which affirm that the Allies have determined to establish *a Presidency for life* in Mexico, and to follow it with a *Constitutional monarchy* or not, as the exigency may seem to demand. The reactionary gazettes of Madrid agree with fervor in the conclusion of the Paris *Patrie*, that "the leading Powers of Europe accord in the idea of furnishing Mexico with a liberal monarchy," and that *all the cities and towns of Mexico without exception* will cast their votes *en masse* for Gen. ALMONTE whenever the Allies shall have openly proclaimed their determination to make their will respected.

One thing is certain, to wit, that ALMONTE has gone to Vera Cruz, although very quietly, on board an English mail steamer, and the French Press ascribe the privacy of his departure to a feeling of patriotic delicacy, his return in a foreign armed vessel being obnoxious to the charge of assumed menace.

But the monarchical projects directed against America do not stop here. They take a far grander range. The *Allgemeine Zeitung*—the *Times* of Germany—informs us that a plan is openly talked of in the Continental Courts, to provide all the South American States lying along the La Plata, with thrones. Two regions of Central America—Nicaragua and Costa Rica—perhaps including Guatemala and San Salvador, are likewise designated for this distinction, and FRANCIS II., Ex-King of Naples, the young Grand Duke of Tuscany, and Duke Robert, of Parma, are the princes to whom this recompense for their losses in Europe is to be given. Brazil, and the House of Braganza, are to assist in the partition, and, of course, whatever strength the allied protectorate, whether Presidential or Royal, in Mexico, can give to the scheme, is to be relied upon. A cordon of armed settlers will effectually, it is believed, prevent any intermeddling by the United States on their Southern frontier.

But, on the other hand, the Paris *Constitutionnel*, which reproduces the ideas of Messrs. THOUVENEL and DE PERSIGNY very frequently, sees fit, whether as a justification for the enterprise which the *Allgemeine Zeitung* avers to be in embryo, or not, we are at a loss to decide, quotes an article from the Lima *Gazette*, which vehemently denounces the Vandal expedition, as it styles it, of the Allied Powers, and appeals to all the States of South America to make common cause against the latter, and predicts that the coalition on this side of the Atlantic will ultimately embrace all America, and render the struggle now precipitated on Mexico, the overthrow of European despotism. Royalty once reëstablished in Mexico, it fears, would be a cancer that must quickly eat out all the Republican life in the Western World.

While these extensive speculations are being indulged in by South American publicists, and given to the light of day in Europe by Ministerial editors, the *Independance Belge*, in confirmation of its German compeer, to some extent, thus defines two great monarchies to be established in Central and South America, viz.: New-Granada, Venezuela and Ecuador, consolidated, with a capital at Caraccas, and the Oriental and Argentine Confederations likewise solidified, with Buenos Ayres for a capital. The latter scheme is said to have been the main idea of URQUIZA, who is now a fugitive from the successful power of Gen. MITRE. URQUIZA is on his way to Europe, where he will be quite as useful to the plans of the "great Powers," as ALMONTE is all-ged to have been in the Mexican affair.

Upon all these rumors, which are, as yet, but the diplomatic straws that indicate the direction of the wind, the friends of the American Republic in Paris, Frankfort, and even Madrid, where the whole liberal Press is on our side, comment with expressions of gratification that we have an army and navy now which, with the reconstruction of the Union achieved, will enable us, with or without the aid of South America, to dictate these monarchical *Chateaux en Espagne.*

GEN. DON JUAN ALMONTE.

The following brief particulars relative to the Mexican leader, who, next to the Archduke MAXIMILIAN, of Austria, occupies the the attention of European writers and diplomatists in connection with the Mexican question, may not be unacceptable or out of place:

"Gen. DON JUAN ALMONTE has been living in Paris as the Minister Resident of the Mexican Republic, since the year 1856. He is a man of distinguished acquirements and manners and has filled many high places of trust in his own country.

Under the firm and enlightened administration of COMONFORT, Gen. ALMONTE held and filled with honor the arduous post of Minister of War. Then, still under the Comonfort *régime*, he was sent officially to France, with the title of *Chargé d'Affaires* of the Mexican Republic, a position he retained under ZULOAGA and MIRAMON. When the latter was overthrown and replaced by JUAREZ, Gen. ALMONTE voluntarily resigned his functions, feeling that the excesses of the *furor*, as the revolutionary party in Mexico is termed, would soon compromise, before the European Powers, the honor and, perhaps, the existence of the Mexican nationality.

But, if he was not clothed with an official character, Gen. ALMONTE none the less retained an influence which will not be lost to his unfortunate country. Mexican affairs having suddenly taken the turn which all the world now knows, and which he had foreseen, Gen. ALMONTE did all in his power to prevent an armed conflict between his country and the European Powers.

Now that war has been resolved upon, and that the allied forces are about to recall to the Juarez Government the respect due to signed treaties, Gen. ALMONTE, as the bearer of an honorable and satisfactory compromise, has departed precipitately for Mexico, *where his presence is rendered necessary by events.*

The Imperial Government placed at his disposal a passage on board the *Amazon*, but Gen. ALMONTE did not feel it in his power to avail himself of this obliging offer, and preferred sailing in an English packet steamer."

The above is taken from a fragment of a letter (not M. GALLIARDET's) published by the *Courrier des Etats* of Thursday.

The Hibernian's Mails

PORTLAND, Thursday, Feb. 27.

The *Hibernian's* mails were forwarded by the afternoon train to Boston, and will reach New-York to-morrow morning.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN.

MAYOR OPDYKE'S FIRST VETO—TROPHY FROM FORT DONELSON—THE TAX LEVY.

At the meeting of the Board of Councilmen last evening, the Committee on National Affairs reported adversely to reimbursing the Third, Sixth and Twelfth Regiments for outlay in consequence of the war. The document was laid over.

Mayor OPDYKE sent in his first veto, declining to approve of the action of the Common Council in granting the right to erect a newspaper stand on the sidewalk near Tompkins Market. The matter was laid over. The following communication was received from the Mayor:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Feb. 27, 1862.

To the Honorable the Common Council:

GENTLEMEN, It affords me great pleasure to transmit to you herewith, an interesting trophy of the recent glorious victory at Fort Donelson, presented through Mr. BENNETT of the *Herald*, by Col. MORGAN L. SMITH, Acting Brigadier-General, to his native City of New-York,—being a large and handsomely-made silk flag of the rebellion, bearing the inscription, "Ladies' Gift to the Blackland Gideonites—May Heaven Crown You with Victory."

It is one of the standards of an unprovoked and most wicked revolt, not only against the Constitution and laws of our country, but against the moral sentiment of the civilized world. Notwithstanding the detestable character of the cause symbolized by this flag, and the hesitancy of Congress on a like presentation, I can see no impropriety in our accepting the trophy, but, on the contrary, deem it eminently proper that we should do so.

I accordingly recommend that, on behalf of the Corporation of New-York, your Honorable Body will accept the gift tendered, and direct its preservation in the Governor's Room, or one of our City Armories, or in some other suitable repository, returning to the gallant donor appropriate thanks for this manifestation of his filial remembrance of the City of his birth.

GEORGE OPDYKE, Mayor.

The Corporation Counsel sent in a communication reiterating his opinion that the Common Council could not levy taxes without the special authority of the Legislature: and, also, that such special authority had not been given.

The Board proceeded with the consideration of the special order, the tax-levy.

The appropriation for Belgian pavement was reduced from $100,000 to $25,000. That for the Board of Health, for compensation of Resident Physician and expenses that may be incurred, from $10,000 to $6,000. The Central Park item was reduced from $118,841 to $50,000. The item for cleaning markets was reduced from $10,000 to $8,500. The contingencies for Mayor's Office were reduced from $15,000 to $12,000.

Councilman LENT objected to the item of $25,000 for contingencies in the City Inspector's office, on the ground that the major portion of that sum was applied to the payment of sinecure Inspectorships. The item was reduced to $15,000.

The item for donations was increased to $37,386 58, by adding $7,386 58, the amount of assessments on St. Andrew's Church, for widening streets; for the Department of Lamps and Gas, reduced from $435,000 to $415,000; for Lands and Places, reduced from $26,000 to $20,000; for opening new streets, was cut down to $5,000.

The item for printing for the Common Council was raised from $50,000 to $70,000.

The item for construction and repairs of public buildings was raised from $150,000 to $195,000; for removing night soil, offal and dead animals, raised from $33,000 to $35,000.

Councilman JONES moved to add to the appropriation for roads and avenues the sum of $50,000 for extending Eleventh-avenue as a country road.

Councilman BARNEY—How near does that come to the residence of James Gordon Bennett, Esq.?

The estimate was reduced from $50,000 to $25,000.

The item for salaries of the Legislative Department was increased, by adding $49,000 for salaries of the Common Council, making the whole appropriation $74,550; for salaries for the Law Department, reduced from $53,108 to $43,108; for salaries for the Fire Department, increased from $39,000 to 42,500; for salaries of officers under the Unsafe Building act, increased from $13,400 to $14,000; for water pipes and laying, from $90,000 to $60,000; for wharves, piers and slips, from $175,000 to $100,000.

COMMISSIONERS OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

WEEKLY STATEMENT—A POET IN THE WORKHOUSE.

The regular semi-monthly meeting of this Board was held yesterday, and from the regular report of the Committee of the Whole it appeared that, from the 14th to the 27th of February, 442 persons have been transferred from the City Prisons to the Workhouse, as vagrants, disorderlies, &c., of which number 118 were males and 324 females.

A communication was received from DANIEL DEVLIN, Esq., City Chamberlain, stating that he had arranged to deposit $100,000 with the Mechanics' Bank on which the Commissioners could draw in anticipation of the passage of the annual tax levy.

The usual regular reports were received from the Warden and Physicians, but there was nothing in them of public interest.

The cash receipts from 13th to 27th inst., amounted to $481 27.

The regular weekly statement shows that by the last report there were in the various institutions, 8,025, and 1,685 were admitted since, making a total of 9,710. Of these, 47 died, 1,354 were discharged, 313 were sent to Blackwell's Island and 3 to Sing Sing, leaving 7,993 still in charge, being a decrease of 32 since the last report.

In the course of the meeting Mr. DRAPER received a poetical application from a female inmate of the Workhouse, asking her discharge, which caused much amusement, and was so humorously and pathetically written, it was at once resolved to intercede with the committing magistrate to procure her discharge.

COMMITTEE ON NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

HONORS TO FALLEN HEROES AND TO RELEASED UNION PRISONERS.

The Joint Committee on National Affairs held a meeting yesterday to consider various matters which had been referred to them.

A sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Orton, Jones, Stevenson, Allen and Mitchell, was appointed to receive Col. COGGSWELL and his associates on their arrival in this City.

Quartermaster TULLY, of the Sixty-ninth Regiment, handed in a list of 560 members of the regiment who served in the war, and yet remained in this City. The regiment, according to his report, now musters nearly 700 men. It has been ascertained that new uniforms complete, excepting jacket, can be procured for about $28 each, and it is probable that measures will be taken to furnish the 500 men now in the City with the new uniform, out of the $15,000 appropriated by the Common Council of last year for that purpose.

Madame DE MONTSUIL, widow of the gallant Lieutenant-Colonel of the D'Epineuil Zouaves, who fell while heading a charge at Roanoke Island, appeared before the Committee to learn what measures had been taken as to the disposal of her husband's body, acknowledging her inability to procure a burying place, or to pay any funeral expenses. The Committee, whose power does not extend to such matters, could only assure the lady that everything in their power should be done to procure a proper place of interment for her gallant husband. Messrs. CRANE and SMITH were appointed a Sub-Committee to ascertain where and on what terms, a suitable plot of ground could be secured for the interment of New-York soldiers in indigent circumstances who fall in action, and are sent here for interment, and will probably make a speedy report for action by the Common Council.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.

IMPORTANT MOVE—COMPULSORY VACCINATION RECOMMENDED.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at the Mayor's Office, for the purpose of considering and acting upon the subject of vaccination, which had been brought up at a previous meeting, and referred to Dr. LEWIS A. SAYRE, Resident Physician. Dr. SAYRE yesterday presented a long report, dealing largely in statistics, and going so far to show the absolute necessity of general vaccination in a large City like New-York, as to lead to the conclusion that if people will not be vaccinated when the authorities are willing to cause it to be done free of charge, the law should, for the preservation of the general health, compel them to be vaccinated. The Doctor showed by statistics carefully prepared, that out of one million of persons, the lives of fifty-two thousand were saved by vaccination, and that in armies where, before vaccination was known, the mortality from small pox was enormous, at the present day, and with the strict attention paid to vaccination, the mortality was trifling. A large number of the report was ordered to be printed for general distribution: and the conclusions reached by the Doctor having met the approbation of the Board, the draft of a law presented by him was adopted, and will be at once forwarded to Albany for legislative action.

TRIBUTE TO COMMODORE STRINGHAM.

Presentation Speeches, Collation, &c.

Commodore STRINGHAM, who has for many years lived in Brooklyn, was last night made the recipient of a superb present, a token of affection and regard from his fellow-citizens.

Pursuant to notice, the Committee of Presentation, the Mayor and Common Council, the Judges of the several Courts and other citizens of note, met in the parlors of the Mansion House, from whence, under the convoy of Hon. E. W. FISKE, they marched to the Commodore's residence, on High-street.

The Commodore's family, with a few invited guests, were assembled to do honor to the occasion, and lend a fitting grace to the pleasing ceremony.

After the preliminary introductions, BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN, Esq., in behalf of the Committee of Presentation, addressing the Commodore, explained the object of the visit, alluded to the affectionate regard which the people of Brooklyn felt for their honored fellow-citizen, and made way for Hon. JAMES HUMPHREY, who read the following communication:

BROOKLYN, Thursday, Feb. 27, 1862.

SIR: Your fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, desirous of expressing their personal regard, and their estimate of your eminent services to the country, taking a just pride in a public career which reflects honor upon the city in which you have so long resided, request your acceptance of the sword which is herewith presented.

When the conspiracy against the unity and life of the Nation broke out into open war, the memories of our ancient naval glories revived in the hearts of the people, and they turned with instinctive trust to that great arm of National power which never failed to bear up amid the surges of battle their liberties and their honor. It was then, Sir, your rare and happy fortune to be the first to vindicate the title of that branch of the service to this embodied confidence of your countrymen, to inaugurate a new series of naval victories which should shed still brighter lustre on our arms by the capture of the forts at Hatteras, to strike the first blow at the heart of the rebellion, to point the way, and open the path to further conquests even now proceeding, and which shall not pause until the flag which you first placed again on the hostile coast of Carolina shall float over a restored and undivided Republic.

Our beloved country is now, as we believe, passing through struggle and anguish into a new and grander development of character and power, and they are the most fortunate of her sons who are called to gather closest around her in her hour of trial. In this number you are already enrolled, but the signal service which you have rendered only gives her the right to demand the still more conspicuous exertion of those qualities of mature wisdom, dauntless spirit and undiminished energy which have been thus prominently displayed.

That you will be equal to any duty which your country may call you none are better assured than those who know you best, and who now offer you the tribute of their grateful respect.

On behalf of your fellow-citizens of Brooklyn, we remain your faithful friends and humble servants.

Benjamin D. Silliman, James Humphrey, Josiah O. Law, Edwards W. Fiske, E. H. R. Lyman, A. Abbot Low, Alex. M. White, Henry E. Pierrepont, Peter C. Cornell, Wm. Augustus White, Daniel Embury, J. S. T. Stranahan, Henry C. Murphy, S. B. Chittenden, Charles E. Mills, H. F. Vail, L. N. Wyman, Augustus E. Silliman, T. Carson Brevoort, Cyrus P. Smith, Edward Whitehouse, Henry E. Pierson, Arthur W. Benson, John Ballard, John Schenck, Wm. S. Herriman, ——— Lyman, George F. Thomas, Henry A. Kent.

Commodore STRINGHAM, evidently affected by the unfeigned esteem of his friends, and the complimentary allusion to his services, spoke as follows:

GENTLEMEN: The receiving of this beautiful emblem of my profession, presented by my fellow-citizens and friends, particularly at this time, fills my heart with the deepest gratitude.

I love my country, and have served it many, many years. Should I be called again to active duty, which I hope may be the case, I shall obey the summons as readily and cheerfully as ever.

You have alluded to the expedition to Hatteras. I sailed from Hampton Roads with a gallant set of officers and men, including those of the army who co-operated with us. The result you all know.

May the time not be far distant when this wicked conspiracy shall be crushed out, and all again restored in a happy Union, finding protection under the ample folds of the Stars and Stripes.

Allow me again to thank you for this beautiful sword. I will cherish it with care, and promise that it shall not be drawn without reason, or sheathed without honor.

The sword is one of the finest we have ever seen, and cost not far from $500. It is of the regulation pattern, most curiously and beautifully chased with patriotic and appropriate devices.

Amongst the prominent guests were Com. STORER, Com. GREGORY, Com. INGLS, Capts. RINGGOLD and LEE, Lieut. WORDEN, Drs. STEWART and CHASE, all of the United States Navy; the Mayor and Common Council, the Committee of Presentation, Rev. Drs. STORRS and EELS, Hon. FRANK CHURCH, and many well-known citizens of our sister city.

After the natural interchange of kind regards and the examination of one of the Commodore's rebel trophies, (a very elegant silk flag taken from the North Carolina forces,) the party were entertained by Mrs. STRINGHAM most hospitably, and to the satisfaction of the inner as well as the outer man.

Markets by Telegraph.

CHICAGO, Thursday, Feb. 27.

Flour unchanged. Wheat ½c.@1c. higher; quoted at 79c. for No. 1. Corn firm and advanced ¼c.@½c. Mess Pork firm at $11 25@$11 50. Bulk Meats active; Shoulders 3c., Hams 4c. Lard in good demand at 7c. Hogs.—Dressed, quiet at unchanged prices; Live, active and firm at $3@$3 25. *Receipts*—3,900 bbls. Flour, 37,000 bushels Wheat, 10,000 bushels Corn, 1,800 live Hogs, 1,700 dressed Hogs. Exchange on New-York, ¼ per cent. premium. Gold 2@3 per cent.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday, Feb. 27.

FLOUR in fair demand, at $4 50 for superfine. WHEAT dull, and 2c.@3c. lower; Red, 96c.@98c; White, $1@$1 05. WHISKY in good demand, and ½c. higher; sales at 18c. PROVISIONS dull; sales of 50 bbls. Mess Pork, to fill army contracts, at $12; Bulk Meats lower, $2 50; Shoulders, 4¾c.@5c.; Lard, offered at 7¼c. Exchange, declined to par. Gold dull, at 2½. Money abundant and easy, at 8@10.

BROOKLYN CITY COURT—CALENDAR FOR THIS DAY.—Nos. 76½, 14, 37, 57, 93, 56, 10.

[Advertisement.]

TO THE PUBLIC.

I beg leave to inform Grocers, Druggists, Apothecaries and private families that I am closing out my old stock of "SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS," bottled BRANDIES; MADEIRA, SHERRY and PORT WINES; JAMAICA and SANTA CRUZ RUM, SCOTCH and IRISH WHISKYS, at my old prices.

Persons who wish to supply themselves, had better make early application. UDOLPHO WOLFE, No. 22 Beaver-st.

[Advertisement.]

The closing up of that great fairy play at BARNUM's Museum, to-morrow being its last day, beyond peradventure, the crowd there will be immense. The $30,000 NUTT will be *at home there.*

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 36 | Sun sets.... 5 49 | Moon sets.... 6 15

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 7 37 | Gov. Island. 8 26 | Hell Gate.... 9 48

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Feb. 27.

Cleared.

Steamships Constitution, Fletcher, Fortress Monroe, Pacific Mail Steamship Co.; St. George, (Br.,) Wylie, Liverpool, Williams & Guion.

Ships Europe, (Bremen.) Von Hagen, Callao, W. J. Forbes; Jacob A. Stanley, Young, London, Thomas Dunham.

Barks James Welsh, Girard, Vera Cruz, F. Alexander & Son; Lamplighter, Thompson, Demerara, John M. Smith & Son; Ostillie, (Bremen.) Dannemann, London, E. Unkhart; Bellote, Brown, Cardenas, H. D. Brookman & Co.

Brigs Ianthe, Collingwood, Wiscasset, Wallace & Dimon; Geo. G. Roberts, (Br.) Barnes, Port-au-Spain, Trinidad, Brett, Son & Co.; Les Amigos, (Br.) Warren, Laguayra and Porto Cabello, Rising & Co.; Sarah Peters, Higgins, Port Royal, F. M. Bixby; Ernestine, (Prussian,) ——, Plymouth, Eng., ——; Salem & Co.; Ann, Yates, Goree and a market, Yates & Porterfield; Flying Eagle, Treworxy, Key West, H. Benner.

Schooners Caroline,